THE COSHOCTON AGE.

Entered at the Post Office atCoshocton as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT IS ABSOLUTE IN EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN.—Garfield.

VOLUME 60 COSHOCTON, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884. NUMBER 31

Business notices on this page are charged for at ten cents per line each insertion. Black type fifteen cents brevier measurement. Display advertisements not inserted on this page. Transient advertisements—50 cents per inch

WATER WORKS: Yes!

LET us have Water Works.

DRESDEN JUNCTION sports a barber shop.

THE Pan Handle depot is receiving a fresh coat of paint.

TUSCARAWAS County Teachers' Institute will begin August 18 and continue two weeks.

IKE HILL, the well-known Democratic politician of Newark, is at death's door from Bright's disease.

LAST Friday morning the aqueduct near Orange gave way, and for the second time this year is being repaired.

THERE will be services at Grace M. E. Church on next Sunday at the usual hours. Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m. All invited.

THE festival given by the ladies of the U. P. Church at Avondale on Saturday evening July 19, netted the organization $18.

WE find on Clerk Gamble's docket one divorce case. John L. Tyson earnestly prays to be released from Rachel Tyson.

PASTOR WILHELM HACKMAN, the new pastor of the German Evangelical Church, held his first service last Sunday afternoon.

A LAWN FETE will be held at the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church in Jackson township, Saturday evening, August 9. All are invited.

THE Keene Blaine and Logan Club will hold a meeting on Saturday evening, Aug. 9th. Let every Republican attend, for there is something of great importance on hand. 2-2t

MR. DANIEL GROCE, of Jackson township, cut his foot severely last Wednesday while chopping in the woods. The axe sunk into his foot nearly through the thick part.

THERE will be a basket picnic a McCaskey's grove near the White Eyes M. E. Church, on Saturday August 8th. Good music and speaking will be furnished. All are cordially invited to be in attendance.

ISAAC ROGERS, wife and six children were sent from Zanesville this week to the Coshocton County Infirmary. Rogers is a coal miner and was formerly a resident of Jackson township. He has been in poor health.

THE 25th was the ninth birthday of the twin daughters of Mrs. Lucy Smith, of Tyrone, and a large number of the young friends of these bright little girls gathered at the Smith home and spent the day most pleasantly.

CAPT. E. W. JAMES received a letter Thursday from the Swiss Consul at Cincinnati, making inquiries concerning the remains of the murdered man, which were found near Coshocton about a year ago. It is thought he was a countryman of the Consuls.

THERE will be an ice cream festival held at Wesley Chapel (commonly called Powell's church), two miles north-west of Orange, and three miles east of Avondale, on the evening of August 9. Everybody cordially invited.

AT Cambridge on Monday, a miner named Wesley Need, working in the Matthews mines, was caught between a car and the walls of the bank, his skull fractured, collar bone broken, and otherwise injured, it is thought fatal.

CHALFANT's Cornet Band will give a grand entertainment in the grove near Chalfant's school house, Saturday evening, August 2. Ice cream and other delicacies will be served up to the people, and music will be furnish by the band.

ZANESVILLE has Sunday once more in the good old Puritan style. A man is afraid to say "Boo" on Sunday for fear he will have to answer to Judge Ball, who is the Law and Order League candidate for District Judge. Good for Zanesville.

THE Eclipse Plane Co., which bought the patent of the new veneering plane from Mr. J. Duncan, has made arrangements to have the plane manufactured at Cleveland. The first sample was received last week and was higely satisfactory.

THERE will be an ice cream festival at or near the Blooming Grove Church on Thursday evening, August 7, for the benefit of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

THERE will be given in the Baptist church on Sunday evening next, what is called a Midsummer Floral Service. The exercies promise to be entertaining and everybody is cordially invited. In the morning there will be preaching by Rev. Chas. Rhoads, of Granville.

MR. T. R. RIDGLEY, who has work in the freight department here for eleven years, has been promoted by the Pan Handle to an agency at Wellsburg, West Virginia at a handsome salary. He left with his family for his new position on Wednesday.

THE Ohio Greenbackers have placed a ticket in the field made up as follows: Secretary of State, Peter Harrod, Carrol county; Supreme Court Judge, James G. Orogan, Hocking; electors-at-large, John Seitz, Seneca, and David Willis, Tuscarawas.

H. M. HENDERSHOT, the Newark butcher, was driving a beef to the slaughter house, Monday morning, when the bovine took a cranky notion to "beef" him, and came very near doing so. As it was, he sustained a great many bruises and a broken arm.

REV. W. D. MILBURN, of Xenia, will deliver a lecture on temperance at the M. E. Church, in Roscoe, Sunday evening next. A rich, rare lecture is promised, non-political in its character, and delivering broadsides full against the enemy in the "War on Rum.

CHAS CORDRAY, near Gilbert Station, on the C. & M. V. railway, fell from a load of wheat, last Monday, across the wagon tongue, dislocating his spine, which will cause him to be paralyzed for life. Some time ago a brother of his fell from a tree and killed himself.

JESSE DUNIFER and wife, of Cambridge, were arrested Monday, charged with cruelty to children, one of them, a boy of 12 years of age, having been hiding the previous four days and nights in barns and hay mows, and supplied with food by his playmates.

MAJOR CHAS. A. MONTGOMERY in a card to Capt. Price states that he has resigned his position as Major of the Seventeenth Regiment. This will necessitate an election at camp or immediately after returning home. There are several prospective candidates who are really entitled to the position.

THE Greenbackers of District 16 have selected John T. Shryock, of Zanesville, as their Congressional sacrifice. The nominee, we are authortd ized state, despite the similarity of names, is in no way related to the Venetian pawnbroker of some years ago who used to go around "collecting his per cent. with butcher knife from between his debtors' fourth and fifth ribs.—[Penny Press.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, of the well-known engine manufactory of Griffith & Wedge, of Zanesville, died last Thursday and was buried on Sunday. Great sorrow was expressed by the Zanesville employes of the firm, who were joined in procession by the employes of other machine works in the city. The Masonic fraternity took charge of the funeral ceremonies.

THE Roscoe Blaine and Logan Club was addressed by Hon. E. L Lybarger last Tuesday night. The "faithful six" were there and two or three hundred more. The Town Hall was full, and all were very much interested in the meeting. A few lonesome Cleveland men were seen behind the doors and back in the corners, and it is hoped that the gems of truth which fell from Mr. Lybarger's lips will have the effect of turning them from the error of their ways. Roscoe is enthusiastic for Blaine and Logan.

AT the Mayor's court, John Washington, colored, was brought up, accused of provoking a breach of peace, was fined $3.00 and costs. Fitzpatrick, claiming to be a reporter of the Columbus Daily Times, thinks it is hard times for he has been caged for two or three days on a charge of plain drunk. The officers shipped him on the afternoon train Thursday as he was dead broke.

LITTLE JOHNNIE SWANK, aged five, of Adamsville, was found lying on top of a coal house unconscious. He is still in an unconscious condition, and the physician is puzzled to know whether he was poisoned, or was attacked by congestion of the brain, or suffering from a sun stroke, as symptoms of each are developed.

LAST Tuesday morning before daylight, the flouring mill at Norwich, Muskingum county, belonging to J. Wylie & Co., was entirely consumed by fire. This makes the second large flouring mill destroyed in Muskingum inside of four months. The other was at Dresden, and both were destroyed under suspicious circumstances, suggesting incendiaryism.

LIGHTNING struck the barn of Jonathan Snyder, near Benton, Holmes county, and totally destroyed it. It contained all his wheat and a quantity of hay. He had $900 insurance, but this does not cover the loss. On the same day the barn of Nathan Close, four miles south of Millersburg, was destroyed in like manner. It contained the year's crops and was not insured.

ON last Saturday Mr. George Gosser died at the age of nearly eighty years. Mr. Gosser was born in France and married a French lady in 1830, emmigrated to America and settled in Linton township, this county. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mr. Peter Hummel, on Fourth street, and was interred in the old Stokum Cemetery, in Linton township.

A MOST horrible accident happened at Shanesville a few days ago. Mr. Zachariah Miller, an old gentleman 80 years of age, while walking from one room to another with a coal oil lamp, stumbled and fell. The lamp was broken and the burning oil saturated his clothing. He was burned most frightfully and only lived a few hours. He was a pioneer of that part of Tuscarawas county, and was well respected.

THE National Greenback Labor party met at Newark last Thursday and nominated J. T. Shryock, editor of the Zanesville Advocate, as candidate for Congress. Among the Coshocton county lights of the Greenback persuasion we notice the names of A. E. Johnson, Thos. Thompson and Geo. Buchanan, who will achieve undying fame, enduring glory, and the plaudits of an astonished world, as members of the Greenback Congressional Committee.

BENJAMIN SMITH, who resides about three miles north of Barnesville, noticed that one of his cows suddenly failed considerably in the quantity of milk given. It was also noticed that the cow seemed attached to an old tobacco house on the premises. A watch was set, when it was discovered that two six feet black snakes came from the house and attached themselves to the cow's teats, and filled themselves with milk, the cow seeming to be charmed, The snakes were killed, and the milk supply increased to its former quantity.—[Belmont Chronicle.

WE spoke last week of the committee which was in Coshocton to see about the advisability of selecting this place as the site of the annual picnic of the Pan-Handle employes. We are pleased to state that the committee selected Coshocton in preference to all others, and it now it remains to the citizens to extend a cordial welcome. We understand that a citizens meeting will be held and a reception committee appointed, whose duty it shall be to make the stay of the visitors a pleasant one. The picnic will be held on Saturday, August 9.

DAVID RALSTON, of Howard, Knox county, was one the members of the Greely expedition. He is the son of L. W. Ralston, and he died up among the icebergs of the North. General Hazen telegraphed to the father this week, asking him to state explicitly where he wished the body of his son to be sent, as it would be sent anywhere he wished at Government expense. Mr. Ralston replied that the body is to be shipped to Howard, and that another son, W. H. Ralston, brother of the deceased, would meet the remains in New York, he having started Monday to New York for that purpose.

THE Democratic County Executive Committee organized on Monday evening, with H. D. Beach, Chairman; John W. Cassingham Secretary, and William Walker Treasurer.

THE publication in THE AGE last week of the proposition made by Mr. Lynch of Canton for the building of water works has caused considerable discussion among the citizens of the town, and we believe the greater part of it is of a favorable tone. The proposition was laid before the Council in an informal way at their regular meeting Tuesday evening, but no action was taken, it being considered a better plan to arrange with Mr. Lynch for him to be present at a special meeting to be held soon, when the affair could be talked over, and if satisfactory some definite conclusion be arrived at. Every thoughtful man will at once recognize the need of works of these kind and aside from the protection from fire received, the many other advantages secured will be so keenly appreciated that once possessed would not be parted with for any consideration. The protection from fire, however, is the greatest need just now. As the town is now situated there is absolutely no protection, and if fire should have broken out at any time within the month previous to the recent rains, no human exertions with present situation could have checked the course of the destructive flames. The town was absolutely a big tinder box, and all that was needed was the starting of the flames, and the capital of Coshocton county would have been laid in ashes. With water works established, with good hydrants the town will be amply protected. Some three or four years ago a vote was taken on the proposition to purchase a fire engine, and the vote in favor thereof was overwhelmingly in the majority. The Council, however, have never taken action in obedience to that vote, and the only reason that can be assigned is that they recognized the uselessness of an engine without the building of an expensive system of cisterns and the organization and pay of a skilled fire company, and this could not be done without a very burdensome increase in taxation—a burden in fact that is not justified by the benefits to be derived. Another feature in connection with the vote mentioned above is now pertinent. At that time a number of influential property holders opposed the proposition, assigning as a reason that they wanted water works. Well, now there is talk of just what they they then professed to want, and a part of these men are now opposing the project. But they did not defeat the other proposition and they should not be allowed to defeat this one. If, after a thorough investigation, the proposition that comes through Mr. Lynch is found to be one that would prove beneficial, the Council should not hesitate a moment. Give us protection from fire.

THE affections of Miss Amy Stiffler, of Millersburg, were won by William Banker, of Wooster, and the day set for marriage. At the appointed day the happy couple awaited the advent of the preacher who was to unite them, when an officer arrested Banker on the warrant of a Shreve ought-to-be maiden, who had subtantial claims on Mr. Banker, in the way of a promisory note of marriage, and collatteral in the way of a bouncing kid, who could if it would call Mr. Banker pa. Mr. Banker was imprisoned, but was released, and Miss Stiffler hunted him up, and the two were made one at Pittsburg on Tuesday, where, the happy couple now resides. What the Shreve woman will do is unknown.

THE Republican Congressional Convention is called to meet at Zanesville, Thursday, August 7th. The list of delegates was given in THE AGE some two or three weeks ago, but we again give them: George Hill, W. H. Crawford, Hugh Lynch, John M. Compton, E. L. Lybarger, J. F. Meek, George A. Hay, L. K. Anderson, J. G. Magaw, Chas. Geidle, W. H. Robinson, Jr., Col. Pren Metham, T. J. Platt, T. J. Cook, H. E. Bowen, Jas. Scott, George Huff, Jacob Baughman, W. W. Bostwick, F. C. Hay, Thomas H. Glover, Wm. Morrison, J. L. Morris, Reed Culbertson, J. D. Luke, Joseph Finley and G. G. Andrews.

A WRECK occurred on the Pan-Handle road near Franklin bridge, last Friday, caused by rear section of freight train, No. running into the preceeding section wrecking and, derailing a number of cars. Afternoon trains were delayed about three hours. The wreck train cleared the track on short notice and at five o'clock trains were moving as before.

LET us have Water Works.

THE following is the program of the Sunday School Institute to be held at White Eyes Baptist Church on Saturday and Sunday, August 2 and 3:

SATURDAY, AUG. 2d.—MORNING SESSION.—10:00 A. M. Devotional Exercises, led by Robert Dickey. 10:20 A. M. The Uses of the Institute, by Rev. J. Temple, 10:40 A. M. The Place of the Sunday School in Church Work, W Culbertson. 10:55 A. M. Discussion, five minute limit. 11:15 A. M. The Superintendent, his qualifications and selection, J. B. Burt. 11:35 A. M. The Superintendent in the School Session, Charles Rhoads. Dinner to be served at the meeting house at 12 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—1:15 P. M. Prayer and song, Samuel Mardis. 1:40 P. M. An essay, The Qualifications of the Sunday School Teacher, Mrs. R. S. Forsyth. 1:55 P. M. The General Preparation needed by the Teacher, Rev. D. Trichler. 2:15 P. M. The Study of the Lesson to Teach; Joseph Kime. 2:35 P. M. The Study of the Lesson by the Scholar, George Kime. 2:50 P. M. Discussion of the General Topic of Lesson Preparation, Charles Rhoads.

EVENING SESSION.—7:30 P. M. A song service. 7:50 P. M. An essay, The Teacher's Social Work, Miss Lucy Holder. 8:05 P. M. The Adult Class, John Holland. 8:20 P. M. The Teacher Teaching, Charles Rhoads. 8:50 P. M. The care for the Young, Rev. J. W. Miller.

SUNDAY, Aug. 2d—9:30 A. M. Sunday School Session. 11:00 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Services under the direction of the Pastor.

The Institute will be conducted by Charles Rhoads, State Secretary.

THE Coshocton Board of Education will meet Saturday evening to assign the teachers and to transact such other business as comes before them. At this meeting they will be called upon to decide whether or no they will build an addition to the old school building, and in this connection, THE AGE desires to offer a suggestion. It is becoming evident that the School rooms in Coshocton will have to be increased in number before much longer, and that the building of one or two rooms now will simply be a temporary relief. A new building will soon be needed. The better plan, therefore, to pursue, would be to rent one or two rooms for the next year or two, and then erect a new building in some other part of the town, say on Pennyroyal hill. In two years time this can be done without apparent increase of taxation and the benefits derived will be lasting, and much more useful than the erection of one or two rooms to the old building. Public sentiment, we believe, would favor this suggestion.

THE Olympia, Washington Ty., Transcript, thus speaks about a former citizen of this county, a brother of Mrs. Samuel Denman, of Jackson township: "R. G. Stuart has been relieved from the office of receiver of the land office in this district. It is probably the first time in the political history of the country where an office-holder has voluntarily relinquished his hold of the official teat—actually refused to continue longer in a good office and asked to be relieved. Mr. Stuart has served well and faithfully for twelve years satisfactorily both to the government and the people, and retires with honors. No man could have done better."

ON LAST Thursday evening the Band boys had a benefit given them under the direction of Mr. E. L. Snader. The play was a grand success in every particular, and pronounced by all who heard it as the best amateur performance ever given in Coshocton. The play was so well rendered that it struck the popular fancy, and was called for a second time. On Saturday night it was reproduced to almost as large an audience as before, and was better received than on Thursday night. Great praise is due Mr. Snader for his efforts in this enterprise; also to the other actors who took part in the play and acquitted themselves so creditably. The proceeds were $135.

THE people will decide who is to be President. They have already decided that the place to buy the best goods for the least money, in the furniture line, is at D. Rose & Son's. Best goods, lowest prices, largest stock. Call and make an examination before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee prices and goods. Main street.

EVER since the Saviour caused the legion of devils to desert the bad young man and enter into the herd of swine and they in turn rushed into the sea and were drowned, the hogs have been raising a "devil" of a time. Mention a porker to a Jew and he immediately lays both hands on his stomach and heaves Jonah, while a Gentile of the latter days squirms at the thought of trichina. But it was not thoughts of the uncleanliness of the brutes that caused some of Linton township's citizens to thirst for gore and assault each other with hostile intent. A motherly old hog wandered away from the pen of her nativity in search of green apples and spring chickens and landed at the home of Phineas Sprague. Sprague suspected that it belonged to his neighbor—Jas. West, and, accompanied by his son Elijah, he drove the depredating sow in the direction of its own home. West received them with hobnailed politeness, and when requested to keep his hog at home replied that he would do nothing of the kind, but instead would make mince meat out of old man Sprague, and proceeded to put his threat into execution; but Elijah being present instead of ascending heavenward in a cloud stretched forth his arm after the manner of Sullivan who is not a Biblical character, and as a result West bit the dust. Old man Sprague was about to add his approval of Elijah's acts, when Johnson Baker put in an appearance and commenced chastising the old man with a fence rail whereupon the latter objected in a way that frightened Baker and he proceeded to use a revolver, putting a bullet through his assailant's coat. This put old man Sprague on his mettle and he waded into young Baker like a Kansas cyclone—knocked him down and captured the revolver. At this West again made for the old man when he used the revolver and inflicted a flesh wound in the left breast. Sufficient blood had been shed to satisfy all and they parted. The Spragues went on to Plainfield where a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of West and Baker, and they are to have a hearing on Tuesday next. On Thursday West came to Coshocton and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the Spragues. The Grand Jury will be called upon to investigate no doubt; and in the mean time the public should charge it all to that pestiferous hog. What a pity the species had not become extinct when the devil inflicted herd rushed down into the sea.

NEAR the Tuscarawas bridge last Saturday, the horse of Mr. Frank Payne becoming unmanageable, backed the buggy in which were Mr. Payne and his wife, in such a manner as to throw the occupants down the bank and injured them considerably. It is a wonder that somebody hasn't been killed at that and other bridges in the county with like dangerous approaches. And right here we would say, to the County Commissioners that it would be policy to have the approaches to all such bridges strongly guarded by railing, so that such accidents as the above cannot occur. In this connection we would also suggest that the city or county should place lamps in the bridges between Roscoe and Coshocton, or at least in the Tuscarawas bridge, as it is extremely uncomfortable to pass through them after night on account of darkness and sleeping cattle and other considerations. By all means let us have the approaches guarded and lights placed in the bridges.

MR. LAFAYETTE HUFF, of Orange, who instituted suit for damages against the Pan Handle Railway company for injuries received in jumping from a train which was carrying him past Oxford station, was awarded $5000 by the Common Pleas Court. The company appealed to the District Court, which confirmed the decision of the Common Pleas Court, and finally the matter passed into the Supreme Court, which confirmed the decisions of the lower courts and ordered the money paid. After paying attorneys' fees and other costs Mr. Huff will realize about $2700.

ON Wednesday morning fifty-four excursion tickets to Dayton were sold at the Pan Handle ticket office. About 25 of the G. A. R. boarded the train for the reunion, where they will participate in the exercises, the full value and enjoyment of which only an old soldier can know.

BUY your furniture of D. Rose & Son.

PERSONAL.

—Harry Green is in Canada.

—Mr. John Hay is visiting at Lakeside.

—Mr. Leroy Anderson is in Newark.

—Miss Mattie Thornhill is home from Adrian, Mich.

—Mr. Lon Kinney, of Shanesville, was in town Monday.

—Miss Lulu Tarry, of Columbus, is visiting Miss Jennie McCleary.

—Mrs. Kail, of Dennison, was the the guest of Mrs. T. J. Madden, this week.

—Mr. Joel Glover, of Galion, is visiting his friends and relatives in the city.

—Miss Mame Hack is spending a few days with her friends in Zanesville.

—Miss Ada Glover will start Saturday for Uhrichsville to visit her friends there.

—Miss Nettie Stanford is visiting relatives and friends in Dresden and vicinity.

—Bob Platt will probably be the next President——of the Teachers' Institute.

—Mr. H. T. Stockman, of Loudonville, Ashland county, is visiting at Ensley's.

—Mrs. Col. Campbell, of Newark, has been spending the past week in Coshocton.

—Mr. Vin F. DeWitt, of Evansburg vicinity, is spending the Summer at Fort Erie, Ontario.

—Miss Millie Compton spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. T. B. Dorsey, of Dresden.

—Mr. F. H. Thornhill visited his father, Hon. F. W. Thornhill, this week, spending Sunday with him.

—Mrs. Dr. Wernett, of Coshocton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. G. Hunt, Gay street.—[Mt. Vernon Republican.

—W. H. Crawford, near Roscoe, Coshocton county, came up Monday evening on a business trip.—[Holmes County Farmer.

—Mr. George Ridgeley has returned from an eighteen days trip in the west, and is loud in his praises of the Western country.

—Mrs. J. H. McCall spent three weeks in Du Bois, Pa., with her husband, he being engaged in business in that place. She has since been visiting her sister, Mrs. Simon Roderick.

—Dr. Ward Middleton has returned from West Lafayette, where he has been studying medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Johnson, and is at present reading under Dr. T. C. Brewer, of Roscoe.

—C. J. Bussy, wife and child were the guests of Miss Linnie McMichael this week, and are now visiting at the home of Mr. James Jones, near West Bedford Mr. Jones is the father of Mrs. Bussey.

—Mrs. W. H. Coe and little daughter, and Mr. and Mrs B. Coe started on the midnight train last Wednesday for Sandusky, where they will take the boat for Detroit, Michigan, where they will spend a fortnight visiting friends.

—Prof. N. L. Glover and family, of Akron, were in town this week visiting his brother, Mr. J. Glover, on Fifth St. Prof. Glover is en-route for Newark, where he will lecture on music in the Teacher's Institute which begins August 11.

—Prof. W. A. Cate and wife, of Marysville, Tenn., College, who have been visiting his father-in-law, Col. Pren Metham, near Warsaw, started for home by the way of Dayton, where they will take in the Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion.

—Mr. E. W. Glover will be in Coshocton, Saturday evening, to oversee the work of the chorus singers who will participate in the Zanesville Musical Festival. We understand he will visit each chorus in succession in all the towns where such choruses are formed.

D. ROSE & SON can sell you furniture cheaper than any other firm in the county, and give you a greater variety to select from.

MR. J. B. JONES, of Newark, has resigned his position as trustee of the Ohio Reform School.

JACOB ZIMMER, who was run over by a train at Newark Saturday, died Saturday night.

THERE will be an ice cream festival and out doors musical concert at Pleasant Hill Church on Saturday evening Aug. 9. Moscow Band will be in attendance and furnish music for the occasion. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Blaine and Logan Club of Coshocton at its last session met in the office of F. C. Hay and organized by electing Jos. K. Johnson Chairman, and H. C. Herbig Financial Secretary.

THE shipments of live stock from the Coshocton freight depot the past week were as follow: John Adams in two shipments 42 cattle and 115 sheep; E. J. Lowry 19 cattle, J. K. Pennapacker, 24 cattle and 12 calves. No wool or wheat was shipped.

Co. F received 45 new knapsacks last week, and are in pretty good condition to encamp now, having received an overcoat and blanket to each man at Cincinnati.

THE following was some time since discovered in a neighboring county:

Notice Shool Election To Bee hel in Dis trict No 4 On monday The Fourteenth Day of aprile at the our of won O Clock.

Can any one doubt that there is need of a school in that district?

How Other's View It

From the Marion Independent:

We notice that Coshocton has a proposition from parties engaged in building water-works, for such works for that place, at what seems to us very reasonable figures. The proposition is, in short, that if the town will bind itself to pay for forty fire hydrants for eight years, at a yearly price of $90 for each hydrant, the parties will build and operate water-works, to cost not less than $60,000. Won't our "economy and reform" Council spend more than that if they attempt to build water-works and run them as a town enterprise?

TIPPECANOE

at LEE'S Drug Store, No. 409 Main Street.

THOSE of the excursionists to Niagara Falls who prefer may stop off over night at Buffalo, N. Y., and resume the trip next morning, thus making the entire distance by daylight.

Warner's Safe Cure at LEE'S.

MEDALIONS OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Something new, fine and nobby, just the thing to ornament a centre table or mantle are the Medalion Portraits made of antique bronze (copper) thoroughly oxidised and electroplated and warranted by the Antique Bronze Co. not to change from present appearance. Beautiful, true and fine pictures is the universal expression of all beholders. Samples of the Republican candidates, Blaine and Logan, can be seen for a few days at James Compton's Drug Store, Forbe's Block, Coshocton, O. For sale by L. B. Wolfe, the White Bronze Monument Agent

Mentholine, the Japanese Head-Ache Remedy, at LEE'S, 409 Main St.

ANY HOUSEKEEPER who sends at once the names of five married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-cent stamps for postage, will receive free for one entire year, a handsome, entertaining and instructive Domestic Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Shopping, Cooking, and Household matters. Best Paper published for Ladies. Every Housekeeper wants it. Regular price $1.00. Mail send now. Address DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Aug-2-3mos NUNDA, N. Y.

LADIES' MEDICAL ADVISER—A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated; postpaid for ten two cent stamps: tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment at home. Worth its weight in gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10 [illegible] sold already. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING, Co., Nunda, N. Y. Aug-2-3mos.

Horseford's Acid Phosphate, at LEE'S.

Wanted to Buy.

Ten to thirty acres of good land—improved or unimproved—near Coshocton. Address Farm, care AGE Office, Coshocton. July 12-3t

Hood's Sarsaparilla at LEE'S, 409 Main street.

SEND money by American Express Co money orders. Receipts given. Money refunded if goods are lost. Sold at all offices of the Co. Payable a 6,800 places. Rates: To $5-5c; $10-8c; $20-10; $30-12c; $40-15c; $50 20c May 17-4 mos

BUY your Furniture of D. Rose & Son.

CANCER The Safest, Most Effectual, Least Painful of any remedy in America. Perfect cure guaranteed. No charge until cured. DR. J. D. LAUER, Mention this paper] Conover, Miami co., O. Ju,19-6

D. ROSE & SON can sell you Furniture cheaper than any other firm in the county, and give you a greater variety to select from.

"*Blue Grass" Condition Powders* at LEE'S *only, No. 409 Main Street.*

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The Prohibition Convention.

At the Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh last week there were 23 States represented and there were six hundred and two delegates. The Convention lasted two days and was enthusiastic and harmonious.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, was nominated for President. Several other names were presented but the name of St. John so carried the convention by storm that all others were withdrawn and on a call of the States every vote was cast for the Kansas man. Hon. Wm. Daniel, of Delaware, was nominated for Vice President.

THE PLATFORM.

First, The Prohibition Home Protection Party in National Convention assembled, acknowledge Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all men from whom the just powers of government are derived, to whose laws human enactment should conform, and that peace, prosperity and happiness only can come to the people when the laws of the National and State government are in accord with the Divine will.

Second, That the importation, manufacture, supply and sale of alcoholic beverages created and maintained by the laws of the National and State governments during the entire history of said laws, is everywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance, with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity, imposing large and unjust taxation and public burdens for penal and sheltering institutions upon the thrift of industry, manufactures and commerce, endangering the public peace, the desecration of the Sabbath, corrupting our politics, Legislatures and the administration of the laws, shortening the lives, impairing the health, and diminishing productive industry, causing education to be neglected and despised, nullifying the teachings of the Bible, the church and the school, the standards and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth under God of our widely extended country, and which, imperiling the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberty, are the baneful fruits by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness, and we call upon our fellow-citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws and the legal suppression of this baneful liquor traffic. It is a fact that during the twenty-four years in which the Republican party has controlled the general government, and that of many of these States, no effort has been made to change this policy. Territories have been created from national domain, and governments established for them, and States from them admitted to the Union, in no instance in either of which has this traffic been forbidden or the people of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit. That there are now over two hundred thousand distilleries and breweries and wholesale and retail dealers in these drinks holding certificates and claiming the authority of the government for the continuation of a business so destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for the correction of this evil, is conclusive that the Republican party is insensible to or impotent for the redress of those wrongs, and should no longer be intrusted with the powers and responsibilities of the government. That altho' this party in its late national convention was silent on the liquor question, not so its candidates—Messrs. Blaine and Logan. Within the year past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic shall be distributed among the States, and Senator Logan has, by a bill, proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools; thus both virtually recommend the perpetuation of the traffic, and that the States and their citizens shall become partners in the liquor crime. The fact that the Democratic party has in its National deliverances of party policy arrayed itself on the side of the drink makers and sellers by declaring against the policy of the prohibition of such traffic under the false name of "sumptuary laws," and when in power in some of the States in refusing remedial legislation, and in Congress by refusing to permit the creation of a board of inquiry to investigate and report upon the effects of this traffic, proves that the Democratic party should not be entrusted with power or place. That there can be no greater peril to the Nation than the existing competition of the Republican and Democratic parties for the liquor votes. Experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every trust and object of good government for party success, and patriots and good citizens should find in this practice sufficient cause for immediate withdrawal from all connections with their party. That, while we favor reform in the administration of the government in the abolition of all sinecures, useless offices and officers, in the election of the postoffice officers of the government instead of appointment by the President; that competency, honesty and sobriety are the essential qualifications for holding a civil office, and we oppose the removal of such persons for mere administrative offenses, except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness to the vital issues which the general administration of the government has entrusted to a party. That the collection of revenues from alcohols, liquors and tobacco should be abolished, as the vices of men are not a proper subject of taxation; that the revenue for custom duties should be levied for the support of the government economically administered, and when so levied the fostering of American labor, manufactures and industries should constantly be held in view; that the public land should be held for homes for the people, and not for gifts to corporations, or to be held in large bodies for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

That all money, coin and paper, shall be made, issued and regulated by the general government, and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. That greatful care and support should be given to our soldiers and sailors (and their dependent widows and orphans) disabled in the service of the country. That we repudiate as un-American, contrary to and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, from which our government has grown to be the governments of 55,000,000 of people, and a recognized power among the nations, that any person or people shall or may be excluded from residence or citizenship, with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions confer upon the oppressed of all nations.

That while important reforms are demanded for the purity of the administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sink into insignificance when compared with the reform of the drink traffic, which annually wastes $80,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift, and drag down thousands of families from comfort to poverty, which fills the jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals, and institutions for dependency, which destroys the health, saps industry, and brings loss of life and property to thousands in the land, lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning hand of the artisan, is the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency, and loss in trade; by its corrupting power endangers the perpetuity of free institutions. That Congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, the Territories of the United States, and in all places over which the Government has exclusive jurisdiction. That hereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union until its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

We earnestly call the attention of the laborer and mechanic, the miner and manufacturer, and ask an investigation of the baneful effect upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business, which will be found to be the robber which lessens wages and profits, the destroyer of the happiness and family welfare of the laboring man, and that labor and legitimate industry demand a deliverance from taxation, and that no tariff or other legislation can so healthily stimulate production or increase a demand for capital and labor, or produce so much of comfort and content as the suppressing of this traffic would bring to the laboring man, mechanic, or employer of labor throughout our land.

That the activity and co-operation of the women of America for the promotion of temperance has, in all the history of the past, been a strength and encouragement which we gratefully acknowledge and record. In the latter and present phase of the movement for prohibition of the license traffic by the abolition of the drinking saloon, the purity of purpose and method, the earnest zeal, intelligence, and devotion of the mothers and daughters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has been eminently blessed by God. Kansas and Iowa have been given her as sheaves of rejoicing, and the education and arousing of the public mind and the demand for a constitutional amendment now prevailing are largely the fruit of her prayers and labors, and we rejoice to have our Christian women unite with us, that sharing in the labor that shall bring the abolition of the traffic to the polls, she shall join in the grand "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," when by law our boys and friends shall be free from the legal drink temptation. That believing in the civil and political equality of the sexes, and that the ballot in the hand of women is a right for her protection, and would prove a powerful ally for the abolition of the drinking saloon, the execution of law, the promotion of reform in civil affairs, and the removal of corruption in public life, and so believing, we relegate the practical outworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several States according to the condition of public sentiment in those States.

That gratefully we acknowledge and praise God for the presence of his spirit, guiding counsels, and granting the success which has been vouchsafed in the progress of the temperance reform, and looking to him from whom all wisdom and help come, we ask the voters of the United States to make these principles in the government of the Nation and of the States.

Resolved, That henceforth the Prohibition Home Protection party shall be called by the name of the Prohibition party.

Senator Hoar on Blaine

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, bears striking testimony in the following paragraphs from his first speech in the campaign:

The Republican party has nominated its candidates and framed its platform. Your delegates, in obedience to what they believed the wish of their constituents, voted for a distinguished statesman from Vermont. But we are bound to say that there was never a nomination made under circumstances more entitled to respect. The unit rule, which formerly threatened to trammel the free choice of the people, was overthrown. The holders of office were in almost solid column for another candidate. I do not believe that until within a few days Mr. Blaine either sought or expected the result. It was the irrepressible act of the people who had eyes and chose him. Look at the States and communities who have made this choice. They are the flower of America. * * * Fellow-citizens, this is the nomination of what is best in our American life. It is the nomination of what is best in human society the round world over. It is the nomination of the great free States. It is the nomination of the church and the school house. It is the nomination of the men who own and till their own farms. It is the nomination of the men who perform skilled labor in the shops. It is the nomination of the soldier, of the men who went to the war and staid all through. It is the nomination of the men who paid the debt and kept the currency sound and, saved the Nation's honor. It is the nomination of the men who saved the country in war, and who made it worth living in in peace. This, fellow-citizens, is the 'riff-raff' of the Republican party that surrounds James G Blaine.

"The people knew well what they were doing. Mr. Blaine, if we except our great soldiers, has been for nearly twenty years the most conspicuous personal presence in the country. He has dwelt in his simple American home in Augusta and Washington with wife and children. Into the inmost recesses of his life a blazing light has been constantly poured. He is the choice of what is best in character and what is most progressive in opinion throughout the whole country. Gentlemen tell us that he has done nothing of memorable public service. I had thought otherwise. I had thought him one of the greatest of the great leaders who have conducted the American people along the difficult pathway of danger and of glory which they have traveled for the past twenty years. I had thought his hand was found in the framing of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. I had thought, indeed I had known, that he was in the very inmost councils when the resumption act was framed, and that his influence carried it through the House over which he presided. I had thought that he had been Speaker of the House of Representatives during six crowded and eventful years. I had thought among the great orators of the country he had been of the very greatest and most persuasvie in the debate which satisfied the American people to take up the heavy burden of the debt, to keep its currency honored and its credit safe. I had thought that when, in Maine, the ambitious larceny of the Democratic party undertook to pilfer a whole State government at once, and it was his leadership that, by peaceful and lawful methods, baffled the conspiracy and saved the State. I remember, too, the next year, when the Republicans had the temptation to retaliate in kind and exclude Governor Plaisted by technical objections, it was Mr. Blaine who said, "One majority for Mr. Plaisted shall be as good as a thousand.'

"They say Mr. Blaine is a 'Jingo.' He is just such a 'Jingo' as was John Quincy Adams. The malice of detractors brings against his personal integrity a single charge which is supported by no proof and refuted by every witness who knows the facts, and a single phrase in a letter which is fully susceptible of an honest construction. It is said that the President of the United States ought to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. I have one thing to say about Cæsar. Cæsar did many base things; among them was the destruction of the liberties of his country; but he never did a baser thing than when he abandoned his wife becaure somebody slandered her.

SUICIDE has become more and more frequent, as the population of America has increased, and every day swells the accounts of those who seek some new and novel method of taking their own lives. In fact, so frequent have suicides become that unless some new, strange and startling method is developed, no notice is taken of the suicide outside of the immediate neighborhood in which it occurs. We have at hand the statistics of suicides in the United States for the months of March, April and May of this year. The whole number given for the three months is 423—March, 169; April, 125, and May, 129. Of this number 324 were males, 99 were females. 280 suicides were committed by daylight, and 173 by night. 165 of the parties shot themselves, 95 poisoned themselves, 76 hanged themselves, 27 cut their throats, and 18 took to the water. Of the men, 123 were bachelors, 108 husbands, 17 were widowers, and 6 were divorced men. Of the women, there were 39 wives, 22 maids, 9 widows, and 4 divorced women. 32 were assigned to business trouble, 13 to chagrin at parental discipline, 28 to destitution, 32 to dissipation, 34 to family trouble, 12 to grief, 83 to insanity, 21 to love trouble, 51 to sickness, and 10 to punishment undergone or threatened. Ohio led, as usual, with 44 cases; Pennsylvania followed with 38, Illinois with 38, New York 37. In ten cases murder was committed with suicide.

AT Mt. Vernon two tramps were sleeping by a steam engine used in sinking the gas wells at that place. About five o'clock in the morning, the boiler exploded, killing both tramps. Not much other damage was done.

MRS. COVENTRY, of New Philadelphia, widow of the late John Coventry, died at that place last Sunday, aged eighty-one years. She was one of New Philadelphia's earliest settlers.

FITTED OUT FOR THE SEASON.—Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

AGRICULTURAL.

CONDUCTED BY JOHN WAGONER.

FARMERS, contribute to these columns. Make your articles short, condensed and to the point.—[Ed Agricultural Department.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HOW TO TIGHLEN TIRES.—During hot weather, such as we are now having, almost all tires on wagon and buggy wheels become more or less loose. When very loose the best way tighten them is to take them to a blacksmith and have them cut and reset, but when less loose they may be tightened by filling with pasteboard or thick paper. Take a scratchall or other pointed instrument and force it between the tire and felloe, then fill the space with pasteboard or paper as tight as it can be forced in, then withdraw the awl. Do this at several places around the wheel, then wet it and the tire will remain tight for a long time.

TRICHINÆ AND TRICHINOSIS.—Probably of no paeasite has so much been written as of the trichinæ, and I think people look upon it as having something peculiarly revolting and monstrous in its history, which puts it apart from other animals, and gives it a place among the seven worst things in the world. When we come to consider, however, that in some two thousand animals which have been examined, many hundred species of parasitic worms have been found—not to mention a host of lower forms—we shall not be slow in believing that in this multitude some forms can be found whose life-history corresponds very closely to that of trichinæ. And such, indeed, is the case. In the muscles of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, we find creatures which so closely resemble the true trichinæ that they have often been described as such, and have led to vain speculations as to the origin of the parasite we so much dread.

Four years ago Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, ordered a report upon the trichinæ, and the disease to which it gives rise, and in the monogram from the pen of the late Assistant Surgeon Glazier, recently published, we have an interesting summary of the facts bearing upon the subject as they are now understood. In turning over the pages one encounters many conflicting and contradictory opinions quoted from the writings of the most prominent authorities, which serve to show that certain phases of the subject are as yet imperfectly comprehended.

It is a remarkable fact, and one of which the causes are not easily understood, that the great majority of internal animal parasites are worms. The group of worms we may divide for convenience into, (1) the worms of the water, or the annelids and their allies; (2) the worms of the land, or the earth worms and their congeners; and (3) the parasitic worms. Among the latter we find several distinct series of forms, and so we divide them into flukes, or trematodes; tape-worms, or cestodes; thorn-heads, or acanthocephali; and round-worms or nematodes. It is among the round-worms that the trichinæ and its relatives are placed. Many of thes nematodes present peculiar and easily distinguishable shapes, but the majority are so closely alike that the observer is oftentimes puzzled as to their identity. Yet it is very necessary that they should be distinguished, for while some are harmless to man, others, like the trichinæ, are far from innocent.

The cycle through which the trichinæ is now understood to pass from birth to maturity may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. The parasite imbedded in raw pork is taken into the intestines.
2. The immature worms are set free in a few hours from the little capsules in which they were imbedded, and in five days reach maturity and give birth to young.
3. About ten days after the flesh has been eaten, the young trichinæ begin to make their way toward the muscles.
4. About the fourth week they begin to enclose themselves in capsules in the muscles.
5. By the second month most of the capsules are fully formed.
6. By the third month all the capsules are fully formed and the process is at an end.

The capsules, however, go through various minor changes, and finally become hardened or calcified. Thus, were man to live forever, the trichinæ would remain walled up in their self-made, living tombs, and finally die from exhaustion; and as hogs are seldom able to turn the tables upon men and eat those who have eaten their ancestors, such in reality is the usual fate of the imprisoned trichinæ. They can never go back to the intestine of the animal in whose muscles they rest, nor become maturer, nor give birth to a new brood. They can only remain in the muscles, hoping to be transferred to the intestine of some other animal; if this does not occur they linger on for months, or even years and finally die.

It is between the hog and the rat that the transfer most commonly takes place, although other animals engage in perpetuating the existence of the parasite. The hog seizes upon the rat which intrudes upon its domain and devours it as an enemy, receiving thereby, first into its intestines and then into its muscles, the dreaded trichina. Man kills the hog, and a rat being present at the banquet, receives in his turn the unwelcome guest.

On this subject Virchow says: "Should further observations prove that hogs, as a rule, get their trichinæ from rats and mice, the question will arise; where do the latter get their infection? and it will be difficult to explain otherwise, than that the rats and mice become infected from trichinosed meat which they pick up in their wanderings."

The question which interests us most, perhaps, relates to the degree of fatality in trichinosis. Surgeon Glazier has summed up the cases recorded as occurring in Europe, especially in Germany, between 1860 and 1877. Out of 3,044 cases only 231 (that is less than 1-13th) are reported fatal. Of 87 cases recorded as occurring in the United States between 1864 and 1880, 21 cases, or more than one-fourth part, were fatal. These figures, however, give us only a general notion, and I doubt if trichinosis is really more fatal in this country than in others. The German physicians are, I believe, much more on the lookout for this disease than ours, and hence are able to report a larger number of minor cases. But, at all events, the figures show that life is not to be despaired of when symptoms of trichinosis show themselves. Furthermore, it is probable that very many persons carry a few trichinæ in their muscles through life without suffering inconvenience.

The great problem, of course, is how to keep the parasities out of our own bodies. Toward this end a few simple practices will avail much:

1. Hogs must be kept from all animal matter, dead or alive, if not purposely given as food with a full knowledge of its freedom from trichinæ.
2. All swine's flesh should be rigorously inspected before it is allowed to be offered in the markets for consumption, and the punishment for negligence on the part of those intrusted with the duty should be so severe as to insure carefulness.
3. Pork should invariably be thoroughly boiled, or pickled in brine for a month, before it is eaten.

"In regard to the geographical distribution of the trichina," writes Surgeon Glazier, "there are widely different opinions, but a large number of observers do not think that it is confined to any particular locality." To this I think we must agree, for wherever there is a practice of eating raw pork, and a lack of cleanliness and inspection, there seems to be no barrier to the multiplication of the parasite.

The whole subject demands a more complete scientific investigation than it has ever received in this country. Surgeon Glazier's work is little more than a compilation from foreign sources, and, while valuable in its way, is only a foundation for investigation from the American standpoint. The recent legislation on the subject by our country and Germany has brought it into prominence, and it may not be without importance to consider at a future time the National, State, and local laws and regulations affecting the matter, and to point out, somewhat in detail, the errors and defects which prevail in the practices of various sections of the country.—[Frederick W. True, of the National Museum, in Prairie Farmer.

WATER BRAIN IN SHEEP.—From numerous reports to the Prairie Farmer there seems to be this year an unusual number of cases of "water-brain," or hydatids, in the sheep of this country. Early in the spring an item started its way through the papers telling of the loss of a number of sheep in one Pennsylvania flock, from this cause, and a visitor stated that in several localities in Michigan sheep were afflicted with the ailment. The popular idea is that the hydatid is the larvæ of the sheep gad-fly (œstrus ovis) which lays its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep. The fact is, however, that losses of sheep from the presence of hydatids in the brain are to be—like so many other injuries inflicted upon wool growers by that almost useless animal—ascribed to the dog.

In July and August the sheep gad-fly deposits her eggs in the nostrils of the sheep. The maggot which soon comes from the eggs, follows the sinues of the nose, in which it remains through winter, greatly irritating the animal, and becoming a thick grub about an inch long. When warm weather comes, in the spring, this grub descends to the ground in which it burrows, and from which in due time it comes again in the form of a fly, ready to perpetuate its kind. Smearing the nose with tar is a preventive in quite general use.

Hydatids, the cause of the disorder known as water-brain in sheep, are an undeveloped form of the tapeworm of the dog (Tœnia cœnurus) which in the cystic form (Cœnurus cerebralis) in the brain or in the spinal cord of sheep and cattle, causes nervous diseases of varying character. The eggs of the larvæ voided by dogs are taken in with their food by sheep and find their way to the brain through the blood circulation by way of the arteries. Here they become encysted, and the pressure of the hydatid on the brain causes symptoms known as blind-staggers, sturdy, turn-sick, and by other names. The presence of a hydatid is indicated by a softening of the skull beneath which the cyst may be found, if it happens to be located under the bone of the forehead. If it locates in other parts of the brain, it can not be found by external observation, and nothing can be done for it.

If it is found the skin should be laid back, and a small opening made through the bone and in the sac beneath. Through this the fluid in the sac should be allowed to run out, or be drawn by a small syringe. The membranous sac of the parasite should then be pulled out carefully, and the wound dressed with lard, with which a few drops of carbolic acid have been thoroughly mixed. Some object that inflammation of the brain is likly to be caused by this treatment, and death result. To avoid this it is recommended that instead of opening the cyst to the air there should be injected into it, by a strong hypodermic syringe, half a teaspoonful of a mixture of iodine 1 grain, iodide of potassium 5 grains, water one ounce.

Tellor says that the location of the hydatid in the brain is indicated by the motion or turning of the sheep. If it is in the left lobe or half of the brain the animal turns to the right; if in the right lobe the turning is to the left; if in the back of the brain, the cerebellum, the movements are performed without control, the head is elevated, the limbs moved with difficulty, and the animal starts and falls repeatedly; finally, if the hydatid is in the middle of the brain in front, the sheep goes forward in a straight line, holds its nose in the air, steps very high, and some lose the sight of one or both eyes.

Authorities agree that the droppings of dogs are the source from which these cysts come, and that after passing into the brain they must there remain until eaten by a dog, when tapeworm results. The hydatid grows rapidly, so that in about three weeks from the first appearance of the symptoms a softening of the skull will be found, if the skull be pressed firmly by the thumb where the above described indications point out the lodging of the hydatid. The bone will have become thin through being absorbed by the suckers of the small tapeworms in the sac which varies in size from that of a pea up to that of a hen's egg.—[Prairie farmer.

KICKING COW.—I once had a cow, eight years old, that was the worst kicking cow I ever saw, from her youth up. She had been coaxed and whipped, whipped and coaxed, but all to no purpose. I made up my mind that the next time she kicked I would take up her hind leg and hold it up while some one milked her. I only had to wait until the next morning to see the fun. The next morning soon came around, the cow kicked as usual, and the instant she kicked I lifted up her hind leg, and, in spite of her, held it up until she gave up all effort in trying to get control of her leg again. I called a hand to come and milk her, I holding up her leg all the time; I then let her have her leg again. I kept her three years after that, and she was never known to kick again. I have broken a number of cows of the habit of kicking, in the same way. The instant your cow kicks lift up her leg, and hold it just as a blacksmith would a horse's hind leg to set a shoe. If you let your cow go until you can call the neighbors to help you, she will never get the idea that you hold up her leg becaush she kicked. The above treatment is more effective than all the halters and tying legs ever invented to break a cow of kicking.—[Cor. Ohio Farmer.

THE following "old-time maxims" do not over-estimate the value of good grass: No grass no cattle, no cattle no manure, no manure no crops. is as true to-day as when first spoken, Grass takes care of him who sows it. The meadow is the master mine of wealth. Strong meadows fills his barns. Fat pastures make fat pockets. The acre that will carry a steer carries wealth Flush pastures make fast stock. Heavy meadows make happy farmers. Up to my ears in soft grass, laughs the fat ox. Sweet pastures make sound butter. Soft hay makes strong wool.

COLONEL F. D. CURTIS says that the fancy dairymen, by allowing their cream to sour too much before churning, have made their product simply "imitation oleomargarine." "They have," he says, "invited the public palate—especially in the cities—with their rich-made, buttermilk flavored butter, and created a market for oleomargarine compounds, and now they are running a neck and neck race with the oleomargarine manufacturers."

THE strainer collects and holds the hairs and other substances that find their way into the milkpan and should always be used, but many impurities get into the milk that are not removed by the strainer. It is best, therefore, to thoroughly wash the teats before milking, wiping them with a clean towel. The bathing will not only tend to prevent dirt in the milk, but will do much to prevent garget and other ailments of the udder.

THE vapor of tobacco juice has been tested with success as an insect destroyer in hot-houses. The tobacco is soaked or boiled and placed in an open dish over a fire or flame of a lamp in the conservatory. Delicate plants are not injured as by tobacco smoke; the atmosphere inoffensive; thrips, scales and slugs are effectually disposed of. One quart of tobacco juice evaporated in a house containing 350 cubic feet, suffices.

THE North American Review for August contains an article by Justice James V. Campbell on "The Encroachment of Capital" which will command the serious attention of all readers. Richard A. Proctor treats of "The Grigin of Comets," and succeeds in presenting that difficult subject in a light so clear that persons who have little or no acquaintance with astronomy can follow his argument. "Are We a Nation of Rascals?" is the startling title of an article by John F. Hume, who shows that States, counties and municipalities in the United States have already formally repudiated, or defaulted in the payment of interest on an amount of bonds and other obligations equal to the sum of the national debt. Judge Edward C. Loring finds a "Drift Towards Civilization" in the recent judgment of the United States Supreme Court on the power of the Federal Government to issue paper money, and in the opinion of the minority of the same court rendered in the suit for the Arlington property. Julian Hawthorne writes of "The American Element in fiction," and there is a symposium on "Prohibition and Persuasion," by Neal Dow and Dr. Dio Lewis

NEWARK jail has 15 prisoners within its protecting fold.

Questions at the Teachers Examination July 26 1884.

U. S. HISTORY.

1. Name the States which seceded from the Union at the beginning of the late rebellion.
2. Name the slave-holding States that did not secede.
3. In the Revolutionary war what battles were fought before the Declaration of Independence?
4. Who was the first President of the U. S.? Vice President? Chief Justice?
5. In whose administration and when was Louisiana acquired? Florida? Texas?
6. Who is Governor of Ohio? Lieutenant Governor?
7. What kind of government existed in the American colonies prior to the Revolution?
8. What is the introdectory paragraph of the Constitution called?
9. Into how many departments is the Government of the United States divided?
10. What did James Carter discover?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What caused the flattening of the earth at the poles?
2. Name the counties of Ohio that border on Michigan.
3. Name the States of Central America.
4. Which would take the longer time, to make a voyage from Europe to America, or from America to Europe, and why?
5. Name the five large rivers of Africa.
6. Name and describe the different kinds of clouds.
7. What river of Europe empties into the Black Sea?
8. What capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?
9. Define estuary. Geyser.
10. Give religion of Turkey, England, Russia.

READING.

1. What inflection is generally required by negative sentences and parts of sentences?
2. What words require opposite inflection?
3. What is used to express irony and sarcasm?
4. Define pitch. How many general distinctions of pitch?
5. When are w and y vowels? When are they consonants? Illustrate.
6. When two vowels come together, not making a dipthong, how should they be disposed of in the syllabication?
7. Correct the spelling of such words as are misspelled in the following: Krystalliz, sulfurious, belletter batto, pa alesis, shoot (a frame work) millishy, siserone, skillful, lettice.
8. Correct the following sentence as to punctuation and the use of capitals:

he said what are you doing here he exclaimed o the perfidy of man

ARITHMETIC.

1 When gold is worth 125, what is the value in gold of $10 in U. S. currency?

2 A bought cloth at $3.25 per yard and after keeping it 6 months sold it at $3.75 per yard. What was his gain per cent., reckoning 6 per cent perannum for the use of the money?

3 I had a note for $1000 discounted at a bank for 3 months at 7 per cent. The proceeds were invested in wheat at $1.65 per bushel. How many bushel did I buy?

4 A wishes to make a box large enough to hold 100 bushels, having the length 3 times the width and height. What will be its dimensions?

5 If a man takes 2 steps of 30 inches each in 3 seconds how long will it take him to walk ten miles?

6 A bought a horse, chaise and harness for $300 The chaise cost ½ as much as the horse, and the harness one-third as much as the chaise and horse both. What was the cost of each?

7 If a horse be fastened equidistant from the four corners of a square lot containing exactly 10 acres, what must be the length of the rope in rods, to allow him to graze over ever part of the lot?

8 How divide a fraction by a fraction?

GRAMMAR.

Parse the italicized words, giving their properties and relations, and number them in their order:

1—God made the country, and man
made the town,
What wonder then *that* health
and virtue—gifts
2—*That* can alone make sweet the
bitter draught
That life holds out to all—
should most abound,
3—And least *be threatened*, in the
fields and groves!
Our groves were planted to
console at noon,
The pensive wanderer in their
shade,

4—Write four sentences: The first to contain who, in the second person, plural number; the second which, singular number, objective case; the third whom, masculine gender; the fourth that, second person singular.

5—When the subject of the verb is a relative pronoun what determines the number of the verb?

6—When a verb has two or more subjects of different persons connected by OR or NOR, with what subject must it agree?

Correct in every respect the following sentences, if correction is needed, giving the reason founded on a grammatical principle:

7—Thoughts which breathe, and words that burns.

8—I do not doubt but what he is honest.

9—This is one of the most valuable books that has appeared in any language.

10—He, and not I are chosen.

NEWARK is to have a new Republican Daily Campaign Newspaper.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

READERS of THE AGE know there is a prosperous little community of Communists over in Tuscarawas county, a few items about which may not be uninteresting. The settlement is now composed of 300 souls, ruled over by leaders selected by them. They have everything in common, no individual possessions being allowed. On the 7,300 acres belonging to them the crops this year amount 300 acres of wheat, 200 acres of oats, 60 acres of barley, 30 acres of rye and 200 acres of corn, besides hay, etc. The above, after being harvested, will be divided among the members of the settlement. Their stock numbers 570 sheep, 300 cattle, 60 horses, 100 hogs. The milch cows are all driven into one enclosure and milked, and the mill is divided among the people of the little village of Zoar, which is the home of all the sect. They have a place of worship and a good hotel and store. Also a brewery which manufactures 60 barrels of beer a month, giving to each Zoarite 6 1-5 gallons of beer per month, or an average of over two glasses per day for each one of the community. Besides the above they also manufacture wine. The village boasts of a good brass bend composed of Zoarites. Their house and stables are models for neatness and convenience, yet most of their work is done by hired help. The place affords interest to excursion parties and is visited by many.

DENNISON is to have a lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which is now being organized at that place.

THREE Newark chicken thieves were brought before Mayor Taylor, last week, and given $50 and 60 days each.

Our Standard Bearers.

Nothing can be of more general interest at this moment than information relative to our candidates. There is no denying the fact that Blaine and Logan now hold the highest place in the consideration of their countrymen. It adds not a little to the interest of the present campaign that several "lives" of the Republican standard-bearers have been written and given to the public. Foremost among these we can place without hesitation the work produced by Professor John Clark Ridpath. It is undoubtedly better written, more ample in its scope, truer to fact, of a better literary style, more comprehensive and valuable in every respect, than any of the competing publications. Professor Ridpath's volume, entitled the "Lives of Blaine and Logan," is now about to be issued from the press of Jones Bros. & Co., of Cincinnati; and from what we know of the merits of the work—judging from advanced sheets and discriminating reviews of the book—we do not hesitate to say to our readers that they should procure a copy of the work in preference to any other. The work will repay perusal and will prove to be a permanent acquisition to the library of the purchaser.

The Authorized Pictorial Life of Cleveland and Hendricks

Announcement is made of the rapid completion of a pictorial work comprising the lives of the Presidential candidates on the Democratic ticket, written by the veteran author, Col. Frank Triplett and published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and New York. This work is sold through agents exclusively. It is designed not only to serve the popular taste and want in giving exhaustively, the facts in the boyhood and manhood of the candidates, their private lives and public services, but to have more enduring interest than the ordinary campaign book.

To this end the publishers have engaged on the work a corps of skilled designers and engravers to elagantly and profusely illustrate the scenes and incidents in the lives of these eminent men, now so prominently before the people. Personal anecdotes and reminiscences will constitute a leading and certainly a most entertaining and instructive feature of this timely work.

Col. Triplett has marked ability and enjoys especial distinction as a biographical writer. While exhaustive in the recital of facts, his powers of analysis, and his keen insight into the philosophy of events and measures give him special prominence among writers of personal history It is not too much to say that he is better prepared for the work in hand than any other American author.

The books from his pen, of which several have been published, have met the popular taste and been more than ordinarily successful. They have given him high rank among American authors and public men of the day. This has given him unsurpassed facilities for procuring all the material for the work now in hand. As a book of fascinating interest, beauty and profuseness of illustration and of comprehensiveness of fact, it will commend itself to every voter.

To the book agent this rare combination of authentic historial illustration and brilliant authorship will at once suggest the universal demand it will create, and also the advantages in interest it has over the ordinary campaign book, and the grand opportunity it offers for profitable agency. We advertise it in another column.

GEORGE JONES, the owner of the New York Times, was born in Vermont and bred a Yankee. He draws a salary of $20,000 a year from his paper, and his son and son-in-law each draw $10,000 annually.

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BROADBRIM'S NEW YORK LETTER

Correspondence Coshocton Age.

NEW YORK, July 26.—How shall I pass the Sabbath I said to myself last Sunday. If I go to hear the music at Central Park, they will say I am a heathen, and if I go to Coney Island they may think I am a pnblican. I will he me to Greenwood, and there commune with the sp'rits of the departed. Here repose hundreds of thousands of those who were once the moving spirits of the two great cities near it. As you enter the stately gate—before you is the tribute to which the trustees of Greenwood have raised to the memory of the late treasurer of the corporation, and who may be said to have guided its destiny for over forty years. Much of the beauty and order that glorifies this City of the Dead is due to him, who now reposes peacefully in its bosom. A few yards to the left is a rich cross, which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have raised to the memory of Louis Bonnard. Louis Bonnard was a Frenchman, who came to New York many years ago, and engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments; he lived in two wretched rooms in the most disreputable part of the city; he denied himself the commonest necessaries of life, and was found dead in his wretched apartments. To the great astonishment of the few who knew him—a will was discovered leaving $200,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;—and the secret of the bequest was supposed to lie in the fact that Louis Bonnard believed in metempsychosis, and thought that when his spirit left his body, it might be transferred to a horse or a dog, and he did not want it to be abused. At all events the breath was scarcely out of his body when an army of relations, who never knew or cared for him in his life, appeared to contest the will—they fought Henry Bergh in all the courts—and the case was finally decided in favor of the Society. Thousands pass the Frenchman's grave without stopping to take a second look, but if the dumb brutes of the land could sing or speak not one in this vast assemblage of ghosts would have a grander pean or a louder praise—than Louis Bonnard.

Facing his tomb on the Hillside to the East is a beautiful little Grecian Temple, beneath which lies all that was mortal of John Anderson, the inventor of Solace Tobacco. John Anderson may not have been the greatest man whose remains repose in Greenwood, but in his day and generation, he brought much consolation and comfort to the chewers of the cud. As great a man as General Scott, sent all the way from Mexico for a 10 pound box of John Anderson's Solace; and an eminent Presbyterian divine, whose eloquence electrified New York forty years ago, seldom went into his pulpit of a Sunday without a paper of Anderson's fine cut in his pocket. John Anderson's shop stood on Broadway at the corner of the City Hospital grounds and almost opposite to Pearl Street; and it was at his store that the young dudes of a couple of generations ago, used to buy their cigars of the pretty cigar girl, who was murdered at the Elysian Fields. The girl was the great attraction of John Anderson's store, and he never fully recovered the shock of her loss. He retired from business many years since, and dying left a fortune estimated at two or three millions of dollars. The Anti-Tobacco League may have but little reverence or respect for this dead benefactor of his race; but the soldier on the march, the hunter in the forest, the sailor called out of his warm bunk of a stormy night to clew up and clew down, the hod-carrier staggering under his tremendous load, and the ragged, homeless tramp without a roof to cover him will with kindness remember John Anderson.

A few yards from John Anderson's imposing mausolum, a magnificent marble shaft, perpetuates the fame of Mrs. Oswald Ottendoffer, the publisher of the greatest German newspaper in the United States, the Staats Zeitung. This great paper was started by Mrs. Ottendolfer's first husband, Mr. Ule, who died some years ago, leaving his widow with a large family, and the control of the great city journal. Mrs. Ule was equal to the task, she not only qualified herself to perform and understand the minutest detail of her exacting business, but she guided it on to a course of prosperity, which it had never known in her husband's life. But even the management of her great business, or the care of her great family were enough to occupy her capacious heart and brain. The cry of want and the demand of charity ever found a response in her sympathetic soul; and no worthy poor ever left her door unsatisfied. New York has many noble women whose lives have been beautiful and glorified, by every good and gracious deed, but yet among them all it would be difficult to find a match for this dead saint. Her loving benefactions were of themselves a colossal fortune; and dying—she did not forget in her bounty the humblest workman who was associated with her in her life. She lies beside her first husband, Mr. Ule, who helped to found the great fortune which she used so wisely and so well; and as I passed their graves which a wild briar now unites, I reverently uncovered, remembering the gracious promise, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall receive mercy," and few on this earth are more merciful and charitable than she of whom I write.

In a little dale a hundred and fifty yards to the south, Lola Montez, the Countess of Landsfeldt, quietly sleeps after a boisterous and stormy life. She was an extraordinary woman. She spoke, with the fluency of a native, every language of Europe, and while there was a slight foreign accent in her English, her French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian were so perfect that natives of the different countries insisted that she was a country woman. She was born in Hindostan and spoke Hindostanee as her native tongue. She saw every phase of life from the slums of Paris to the finest palaces in Europe, the favored mistress of a King, a woman who went decked with jewels that would have paid a Prince's ransom. She who spent millions in her time died in this city in the extremest poverty; and charity, which weeps at the sins of the Magdalene gave a few feet of earth in Greenwood to Eliza Gilbert, Countess of Landsfeldt. But I feel that I must hurry away.

The city is greatly exercised, that is to say the pious portion of it, over the Sunday Music in Central Park. Petitions are being circulated in all the churches against it. That is to say that the million of people in New York are to have no voice as to how they shall pass their Sabbath, but they are to be controlled by the three hundred thousand nominal church members, the greater part of whom are now enjoying themselves in the mountains or by the seaside. The absurdity of the demand is more apparent when you reflect that there is not a church of any consequence, which is now ministered to by its regular pastor. The great majority of these christian shepherds have gone to Europe—foreign air and foreign travel being absolutely necessary for them to recuperate from the dreadful mental strain of getting up one sermon a week on a salary of from $5,000 to $20,000 per annum. Does it occur to these saints that there are four hundred thousand people in this city who toil daily ten hours; that to reach that daily toil they have to rise at five in the morning, and some of them walk miles to work and miles home again at night? During six days they are penned up in close factories where hundreds work in a room and where a breath of pure air never comes No wonder they seek the park on Sunday and listen to the sweet strains of music and breathe the fresh air and smell the grass and the flowers and thank God for these blessings, brief though they be. One-half of our churches are closed; pastors and people could not endure the air of the city. Let the poor people enjoy what God and the corporation give them; green fields, fresh air and music It will do them more good than all the orthodox sermons that were ever preached and bring them "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

The running down of old Mother Mandlebaum, the notorious receiver of stolen goods, by Pinkerton's detectives, has been one of the marked events of the week. The associate and protector of thieves for a generation, she has accumulated over a million of dollars. The police are said to have protected her—at any rate, she has continued for twenty years to slip through the meshes of the law. Should justice fail this time it would be a public calamity.

I don't know that it has any reference to the election, but the Brooklyn Common Council this week advanced the salaries of the city official 20 to 25 per cent. Political banners must be paid for, and provision made for soap, and the day has long since gone by when we may look for flights of quail and manna, we have to take our chance milking the city cow.

The weather has been intolerable, Thursday being way up among the nineties. To cap the climax, stocks took an upward turn, and for a day or two the market was at fever heat. The election, too, is firing our blood, and it must be gratifying to the country to know that both parties are going to be successful, and consequently, everybody is satisfied.

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

THE National Prohibition party ha made a mash on the Women's National Christian Temperance Union. There will be a big wedding some of these days and two hearts will beat as one.

THE yellow fever is beginning to work on New Orleans.

PHAKS ON THE WING.

Correspondence Coshocton Age.

MADISON, WIS., July 24, 1884.—The journey from the Capital westward over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad upon palace cars should be made through the mountains by daylight if the tourist would see some of the grandest scenery this side of the Rocky Mountains. The road bed is so substantial and the track of steel rails so perfect that one seems gliding over a bed of glassy smoothness. Sweeping on at the rate of thirty miles per hour, cities, villages and hamlets seem like specks of life in the ever broadening landscape bedecked with golden grain and waving corn. Pittsburg is reached at evening, and the lurid fires of its great furnaces light the heavens for miles, while the glare of the red hot iron under the manipulation of men inured to heat and toil similates a visit to the regions of inferno. With little delay our train sweeps on over the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, which may be said to have reached the ultima thule in furnishing the traveler every comfort in sleepers and in its menu on their dining cars. On and on through an ever changing scene of cultivated fields, hills, valleys and woodland, a few hours brings us to Chicago, the young giant of the West, although the outgrowth of less than half a century. Over the Milwaukee and St. Paul a ride of four hours finds us in the Capital of the Badger State, the beautiful city of Madison, with its 20,000 inhabitants, whose eyes are ever turned towards the waters of the four glassy lakes in the midst of which the city stands beautiful for situation. Hither have come to the National Educational Association some 5,000 of those who stand in the front rank of the educators of our time. They are representatives from all sections of this broad land, and they are to exemplify the results of the uplifting influence of practical education upon the colored, the Chinese, the Indian and the white masses of our country. The State Capitol, nearly as massive as ours at the seat of government, was turned into a vast exposition hall, where drawings, carvings, clay mouldings, paintings, art designs and machinery were shown as specimens of work now done in many of the graded schools of the land. The American Missionary Society made a most excellent exhibit of the progress of colored pupils in their schools and universities in the South The work did by Indian children at the Santee Agency, at Hampton, and Carlisle, did not suffer by comparison with that of either white or black pupils. Standing in the midst of this fruitage of advanced educational thought one can but ask what kind of a future is that to be when the young of this age shall have moved out of the ranks of childhood into the possibilities and activities of manhood, panophed with the mastery of these great lessons in artistic culture with which the men and women of the present generation were perfectly ignorant. If knowledge is power, the great hand on the dial plate of destiny will be pushed forward when the mantle shall fall from the shoulders of the men and women of our time to be placed on those of the youth now in the educational institutions of our country. Six thousand years ago God gave man dominion over all things, and each fresh and advanced thought, each new invention is a development of a hitherto undiscovered thought, which God has held in reserve for man's use. The cumulative influence of the improvements of the last fifty years will be utilized and increased a hundredfold in the coming future in every department of the world's great industries.

Judging from appearances the Republican party is to have an easy victory this fall. Independent Republicans and kickers are scarce as hen's teeth, while the Irish and the laboring classes have repudiated Cleveland and are enthusiastic for Blaine and Logan. Never before so early in the campaign were there so many signs of a mighty shaking up of party dry bones. At no time in the past has a nomination for the Presidency so stirred the festering pool of Democratic politics as that made by the Republicans at Chicago. Never before was a nomination followed by the wholly unexpected so absolutely as has been the case with the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He is one of the most pronounced partisans—never trims—is no straddler. He never plays fast and loose with his party on the score of men or measures. He always fights in the first rank. No one ever inquires where he stands. They are sure of what he will do their knowledge of what he has dono. His course can be predicted with the certainty of science. From these facts it was reasonable to suppose that only Republicans would give him an enthusiastic support, because he was an embodiment of all that the party meant by its platform. In a word, it was supposed he would be elected by his party, but not by the votes of the masses. The news of the nomination had hardly flashed over the wires before the hitherto unexpected seemed possible—even the breaking up of old affiliations in the "solid South." North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Virgina are now considered as good missionary ground and there is more of hope in this direction than at any time since the war. Contrary to what was to have been expected, within a very few days after Mr. Blaine's nomination, great numbers of Irish Democrats all over the country gave signs of a high appreciation of the Republican nominee for President. The promise of their support came suddenly and unlooked for. Nothing has been more surprising in national politics than the growth and power of this movement thus foreshadowed, which culminated with the nomination of Cleveland and has swept such numbers of the Irish press into the Republican ranks. These surprises of the campaign are very cheering, and the losses to our strength are far less than the gains from unexpected sources.

PHAKS.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

Correspondence Coshocton Age.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 15th, 1884—Since the war there has been an enormous advance in the condition of the people of Utah under the great civilizing influences of the Gentile portion of the population who have emigrated thisher from the States. Yet the result of the election a year since under the provisions of the Edmunds bill, shows that the people are not particularly ripe nor the time propitious for any legislative enactment looking to the suppression of polygamy. Though no polygamist was permitted to vote at this election, nor none allowed to hold a seat in the Legislature, it transpired that no one elected out of the whole body could be found to utter a protest against the crime, even if there was not a single member who was not favorably disposed toward its perpetuation.

Congress was urged at its last session by petitions from thousands of people, and by memorials from several of the State Legislatures, to create a Legislative Commission to supersede the Territorial Legislature, and clothe it with sufficient power to enforce the acts of Congress and frame such ordinances as may be requisite for that purpose, but by some inconceivable influence which for a score of years has prevented Congress from any effective interference with Mormonism and its lecherousness, that body has refused to listen to the voice of those who believe that chastity and decency should at least have some foot hold in Utah.

In my last letter I spoke of the large foreign element that goes to make up the Mormon population, and the herculean efforts that are being put forth by the church to augment in membership and spread its influence. The methods used in this work are many, and therefore any attempt to explain the reasons for their success in proselyting, must be a failure. Woman, who is at once credulous and too susceptible of the eloquent utterances of the proselyters, falls easily a prey to infatuation of Mormonism, without having the most distant idea of its tendencies. It is safe to say that not one in ten of those who are brought here from foreign countries, men or women, really understand the system they join before coming to Utah. The promise of fruitful farms, from which fortunes are to be made without labor, and a natural anxiety to leave a land where hard work and small pay are the rule, they readily accept the promises made them and start for that "Garden of the World" which has been held before their eyes in all its deceptive beauties. Once here they are hurried West to the Mormon capital, where there are initiated into the Mormon mysteries without having received any knowedge of America or Americans.

With a continuing influx of population of this character, one can see that the work of suppressing the evils of Mormonism is further and further postponed, as the time for establishing a new order of things is put off from one Congress to another. A Territory quite as rich in her resources as Colorado, and with a population amply sufficient to warrant her admission as one of the sisterhood of States, nothing is wanting to complete the revolution begun for the extinction of polygamy but the strong arm of the law enforced by the sentiment of public execration of the evil. It has become rooted to an extent that demands the most heroic treatment, and the kid-glove policy that the Government has all along adopted must be abandoned at once. Well I have been moralizing so much upon this immoral theme that I have used up my allotted space before getting to the milk in the Mormon cocoanut, upon which I will duly ex atiate next week.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence Coshocton Age.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, '84.—When Mr. Speaker Carlisle declares his firm conviction that Mr. Cleveland will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa and Wisconsin, together with all the Southern States, and when Mr. Holman is equally assured that Mr. Cleveland will walk off with Ohio and numerous other States that have hitherto figured in the Republican column, one naturally inquires if there is anything at all left for Blaine? There are those now living who remember like predictions from the oracular statesman of thirty years ago, when Gen. Scott was supposed to have been the Whig candidate for the Presidency against Gen. Pierce. Webster and Clay and Fessenden and the other great men of the Whig party of that day, who had fought its battles and won its victories were in the same condition of justifiable disgruntlement at Scott's nomination, that we find Mr. Thurman and Mr. Hoadly and Mr. McDonald in over the nomination of Cleveland. Webster and Clay both died before the election, but they left their influence upon the voting masses to an extent that left but four States for poor Scott, and Boston gave Webster 25,000 of her votes after he had been dead a fortnight. Yet Scott had infinitely more of the elements of popularity than Cleveland, as Pierce had infinitely less than Blaine. Scott was the hero of Lundy's Lane and the conquerer of Mexico, while Pierce was charged with cowardice and with falling from his horse in sheer fright at Vera Cruz. It looks as if the election experiences of 1852 were to be repeated in 1884, and that Cleveland will be about as effectually snowed under because of his great pretensions, as Scott was because of his intense egotism.

From a report recently submitted to the Secretary of War, it seems that the cost of the Government for the maintenance of disabled and decre pit soldiers at the different Homes in the country is $583 per annum per capita, or $50 per month for each man! But with this extravagant figure as the cost of maintenance, there remains to be included the cost of clothing and other necessaries, which aggrgate at least another $100 per year, and which brings the expense up to an amount that would warrant the Government in dis-ributing these military wards of the Nation among the first-class hotels of the country in the winter, and give the advantages of the best summer resorts in the sultry season. It is too palpably evident that our Soldier's Homes are run upon the system that makes our army so efficient, to wit: a regiment of officers for a company of privates.

The position of Commissioner of the new Bureau of Statistics yet remains unfilled, though there is manifestly no lack of candidates. The President had at one time made up his mind to appoint Mr. John Jarrett to the lace, but just as he was on the point of signing his commission, some meddlesome fellow remembered that Jarrett had made a scurrilous attack upon Mr. Arthur in a public speech at Pittsburg, and now Jarrett mourns and kicks himself for a sensless and useless slip of the tongue that is costing him $5,000 a year.

Secretary Lincoln is the only Cabinet member in Washington, the President intending to-day to sail in the Dispatch for a visit to Newport and a general cruise along the eastern coast to last five or six days, after which he will go to Katskill Mountains to break bread with Gen. Sharp. Secretary Chandler is also on the salt sea wave in the Tallapoosa, having his family on board for an eastern trip. Secretary Teller is in Colorado at his home, where he can get more real genuine recuperation from official vicissitudes than from a lifetime of seashore frivolity. Secretary Frelinghuysen has forsaken the country and gone to New Jersey, which State will come back into the Union with a tremendous Republican majority next fall. Postmaster-General Gresham is in Indiana, and "Brewster, Attorney General," is at Long Branch. JUNIUS.

A NOVEL case of justice on the fly is reported from Little Rock, Arkansas. Judge F. T. Vaughan was on a train near Little Rock. A sheriff stepped on board with a prisoner in great distress, for he had been taken from the bedside of a sick wife. A court was organized as the train was roaring through the prairies at the rate thirty miles an hour, the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charges against him, was fined $40, paid the fine, and stepped off at the next station.

ASK for Day's Horse and Cattle Powder prepared by A. C. Moyer & Co., Baltimore, Md., from the celebrated receipt of Dr. Jas. T. Day, of London. See that you get no other. All druggists keep it. Price 25 cents per package of one pound, full weight.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD

Matters of Moment Concerning our Country's Citizen Defenders.

THE FIRST BRIGADE—WILL THE SAME BE SAID OF THE SECOND.—The Springfield Globe-Republic in an editorial, which we subjoin, says some very pertinent things, which it would be well for both officers and men of the Second Brigade to ponder. It is rather a severe friendly criticism which a dispassionate, disinterested party makes, and is very much to the point. We heartily endorse the observations made, and hope the officers of the Second Brigade will profit by the proffered hints the editorial conveys:

"When the encampment of the entire First Brigade of Ohio National Guard was first proposed, there were many doubts as to its value and expediency, and when the officers appointed to arrange for the encampment commenced the preparatory work, they were more than ever impressed that they had a big job on their hands. Independent of financial subscriptions upon the part of citizens, certainly no better place than Springfield could have been selected. The well shaded, well watered and well stabled character of our County Fair Grounds, and the amplitude of the fields on the south of the grounds for brigade drill and parade purposes, are such it would be difficult to find their equal in the central portion of the State.

The extent of the preliminary work for the present encampment led the officers in charge to early declare that, as this was the first, so it should be the last brigade muster attempted for a long time; but the benefits of such a gathering of troops to the men themselves have already become so apparent that the continuance of this method is now pretty well assured. There are also advantages to the State which will be obvious upon reflection. By a comparison of regiments, companies and batteries, not only with reference to relative proficiency in tactics, but also with reference to the make-up and personnel of the various militia organization, the militia officers and State authorities may learn which of these may be best depended upon in case of emergency.

A study of the character of the different companies, as shown in the general parade on Wednesday, would convince a competent judge that these companies vary greatly in those points which would be desirable for dependence in any severe outbreak of lawlessness. In some of the organizations the extreme youthfulness of a majority of the men would suggest that such companies would be more valuable for filling than for main dependence. This fact also suggests that the State should urge greater effort upon the part of the companies to secure men rather than boys. Under the present regime, in which the State is doing so much for its militia, there should also be an increasing attention given by the local companies to the character of material taken into them.

Next to the personnel of the companies, the worth of intelligence and proficiency in tactics is an important one, and in this respect, also, there is much more difference between the city companies and village companies than there should be. The village companies should realize that the more elaborate uniforms and equipments are backed by accuracy of movement and proficiency in tactics, and that old soldiers look to the latter rather than the former in their judgment of the soldierly merits of military organizations. There is no proficiency possible to the city companies which is not also possible to the town and village men. Doubtless, in many instances, careless officers are responsible for poorly drilled men. During the present brigade encampment this has been apparent to the well-posted observer.

As the most conspicuous of these evidences of inadequate or careless drilling we might cite the negligent marching of many, the swinging of the left arm, which the tactics require to be held rigid, the failure to accomplish platoon movements and right and left front into line with uniformity and precision, as well as the fact that commands are known to have been given by regimental officers, which were not allowable by the tactics, and in some of which cases the men, being better posted than their commandant, stood motionless, much to the perplexity of the commanding officer, but for reasons quickly recognized by old soldiers and those acquainted with the latest code of military evolutions.

It is not our intention to criticise severely the present First Brigade encampment, well knowing that the value of the gathering will be manifest in the entire service of the State. We only wish to add that the very large number of militia men at large upon our streets as late as one and two o'clock in the morning has given rise to the impression that discipline is not as thoroughly enforced as it should be. As before intimated, the State authorities have been devising liberal things for our militia, and this liberality should be met by corresponding effort and submission to wholesome discipline upon the part of officers and men. The heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment recently meted out to those militiamen who proved recreant to duty at the Cincinnati outbreak must convince all that the militia service of the State is no child's play, but that in return for liberal support the State will expect and demand efficient service.

—The soldiers of the first brigade were paid off last Saturday. This shows commendible promptness on the part of the officials.

—Roe Robinson, the new Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, issued orders to the several companies of the 17th to be ready for encampment August 11th.

—Delegates from the different companies of the Fifth Regiment met and placed John W. Gibbons in nomination for Major. Last week the different companies voted, and on the evening of the 31st the returning board will meet, count the vote and proclaim the result.

THE Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York Militia, was in camp last week at Peekskill. Gov. Cleveland visited the camp on Friday. The camp was broken up on Sunday, and this week it is occupied by a regiment of artillery made up from the towns all over the State.

—A mob of 5,000 men, on last Sunday, surrounded the jail at Minneapolis, Minn., to try to batter the jail down in order to lynch a prisoner who had murdered a policeman. Governor Hubbard ordered the First Regiment M. N. G. to arms and they assembled and slept on their arms Sunday night. The excitement ran high.

—The following resignations were accepted by the Adjutant General last week: Second Lieutenant Charles F. McClausland, Company H, Sixth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon G. C. Masher, Second Regiment; Lieutenant H. G. Gassamey, Toledo Cadets; Captain C. O. Dunlap, Company G, Sixth Regiment.

—We are informed by the leader of the 17th Regiment Band that the Band is ready for encampment, The nucleus of the Band is in Dresden. Members have joined from different bands of the State until fifteen splendid players are ready for business, and we may rest satisfied that we will have splendid music for the encampment.

—Staff and company commissioned officers of the Eighth regiment met here to make arrangements for the coming brigade encampment which Col. Conger announced would be near Cleveland, Aug. 19. An effort will be made to get overcoats from the State in addition to the regular equipment. Representatives were present from all the companies in the regiment.—Akron Cor. Cleveland Penny Press.

—Mr. Geo. Retilley, of Roscoe, challenges Co. F to shoot with him. He says he will shoot with the whole Company on the following terms: He will use his own target and gun, shoot his own way, and allow them to do the same. Distance 200 yards, purse $200, of which he will furnish half, and the Company will furnish the other half. If any member of the Company can show a shorter string than he can in 10 shots each, the Company will be the winner, if not he will be the winner.

—Frank P. Kaler, of Bucyrus, was in the city Saturday, consulting with Colonel Freeman, Adjutant Fletcher and other officers of the Fourteenth Regiment about letting the restaurant privileges for the coming brigade encampment at this place. Mr. Kaler is treasurer of the First, Second and Third brigades. Nothing definite was done in the matter of letting the privileges. To-day (Monday) the work of putting the State Fair grounds in condition for the camp will be commenced.—[State Journal.

—The Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel Pocock was President, and which sat at Dayton, recommended in its report that some of the officers of the Fourth Regiment be court-martialed or requested to resign. The following have resigned, thus tacitly showing that the charges preferred against them are true: Colonel Mott, Lieutenant Colonel Phillips, Captains Wooster and Miller, and Lieutenants Gunkle and Walters. There are two other officers whose cases are still under consideration at the Adjutant General's office.

—On Saturday, August 2d, the First Division Pennsylvania National Guards, said to be the best body of militia in the United States, go into camp at Gettysburg battle ground. There will be about 7000 in the Division. General Sherman and a small body of regulars will be the guests of this encampment. The Eighteenth and Fourteenth Pittsburg Regiments will report 55 men to each company for the encampment. The military discipline of the P. N. G. is very much stricter than the discipline of the O. N. G.

—Uncle Sam evidently intends the boys shall have something to eat at the Columbus encampment, as the contract for subsistence is a rouser. It calls for 1500 pounds of pork to wrestle with 1000 pounds of extra white beans and get worsted. One thousand pounds of roasted coffee will be issued out to cheer the boys; 600 pounds of rice, 200 bushels of potatoes, and 100 gallons of vinegar will help to fill an aching void which nothing else can do. One hundred pounds of candles will give the boys light by which to write to their sweethearts; 350 pounds of soap will be issued as a gentle hint, while 350 pounds of salt and 30 pounds of pepper will give the bean soup flavor. Fifty cords of wood to "biile" the soup, 8 tons of hay for the horses, 8 tons of straw for bedding, 150 bushels of oats or corn for provender will fill out the incidentals, while 1500 loaves of bread and 2000 pounds of fresh beef per day will be issued throughout the eight days encampment. Brace up, boys.

LAST week the Ohio State Journal, which is the best authority in the State on military matters, said:

"Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting in this city of the officers of the second brigade, which will go into camp at the fair grounds just east of the city the first part of next month. Colonels Pocock and Williamson, of the Seventeenth and Third regiments respectively, were not present and therefore the meeting was informal. The desire is to have everything in readiness for the men to go into camp immediately upon their arrival here, and a movement is on foot to have the troops carried to the Fair grounds over the Scioto Valley road. A visit was made to the Fair grounds yesterday and the arrangements made by the local officers were found to be quite satisfactory. Colonel Freeman, who will command the camp and brigade, expects to meet Colonels Pocock and Williamson here the latter part of this week or the first of next. According to the existing arrangements the Seventeenth regiment under Colonel Pocock of Coshocton, will occupy the extreme right of the line. Colonel Williamson of Covington has been assigned to the left with his regiment the Third infantry, the artillery occupying the extreme left. The Fourteenth regiment will be given the centre of the line, with the Governor's Guard on its right and the Ninth regiment, colored, on its left."

THE Chicago Tribune says it has received from a Presbyterian clergyman in Buffalo, whose name is at anybody's service, the following letter:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.—"It seems to me that a leadin question of this campaign ought to be: 'Do the American people want a common libertine for their President?'

"If not, it is very easy to show that they ought not to choose Mr. Cleveland, of this city. Every word which you will read concerning his character in or from the Buffalo Telegraph of this date I have reason to know is true. Unfortunately for many clean men who will vote the Democratic ticket this years, in the interest of 'purity and reform,' the publication referred to is not a campaign lie, but the saddest and most solemn truth. The man who prepared it for the press is one of our best known and widely honored clergymen, and he did it after personal investigation, and influenced only by a sense of the sternest moral obligation."

The dispatch annexed has been telegraphed from Chicago to the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The following letter has been received by the Rev. C. R. West, editor of the Advance, a leading Baptist paper of this city:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12, 1884.—Dear Advance: It may be too late to do you any good, and may not be needed, but I feel moved to warn you against saying much to the credit of Grover Cleveland. He is a libertine. No Christian should condone his crimes so far as to commend his candidacy. About seven years ago he seduced the head of the cloak department in Flint & Kent's, leading merchants here. He kidnapped the woman after the boy was born, sent her to the Catholic insane asylum, and took the child from her. She escaped, got Milo W. Whitney to help her, finally settled, and gave up the child for $500. This I know to be true, for I have it confirmed by Flint &tKent, by Mr. Whitney, her attorney, and by Mrs. William Baker, where the women boarded.

"Mr. Cleveland has the reputation here of the grossest licentiousness. Judge James Sheldon, of the Superior Court, told me this week that he had direct proof of his recent attempt to seduce a young lady of excellent character, but she, becoming aware of his intent, repelled him so spiritedly that he beat a hasty retreat. I have written to the Independent and the Christian Union, and they will play shy of him, though they did speak of him as irreproachable. Having seen nothing in the Advance to alarm me, I did not write you, but it will do no harm for you to know the facts. Yours,

GEORGE H. BALL."

"The Rev. Mr. Ball is pastor of the Hudson Street Baptist Church, of Buffalo."

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Dorvan agreed with the doctors that under proper precautions the elements of danger were singularly lessened. I noticed that the doctors smoked cigars and chewed considerable quantities of camphor.

I stopped over one train at Toulon during my investigation and then went again to Arles, but had no time to visit the hospital there. I found no one who could give me any intelligible account of affairs. An old priest with whom I talked expressed himself in no measured terms in regard to what he called the "cowardice of the people." He said that Arles was deserted and so panic-stricken that the dead in some cases remained unburied.

As no English-speaking journalist has this season been before me in this portion of southern France, though the condition of affairs is bad enough, the reports of panic and turbulence sent to English and American newspapers, I think, have been grossly exaggerated.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Mar22-1y. 1rm.

The New Theology.

Thus far in its presentation the new theology is reformatory rather than revolutionary in its teachings and tendencies. It accepts the nomenclature of the old, but shades or expands its definitions so as to accord with the subtler experiences and the enlarged observations of the age; and it maintains the dogmatic statements of the old, but modifies their exposition so as to bring them into harmony with the laws and processes of being. It affirms with the old that faith is the basis of salvation and of all deliberative activity, but it gives no pre-eminence to any form of faith, and tests the validity and sufficiency of a faith by the salvation it secures and the activity it inspires. With the old it accepts all scripture given by inspiration as divine, and interprets scripture by scripture, but it holds in abeyance all biblical utterances which seem unreasonable, and rejects all which are in conflict with the nature of things or the course of Providence, and aims to understand and corroborate the written word by the works of nature; and it maintains that no portion of the scripture can be a revelation of God to man except to the extent that it is understood and conforms to the laws of his being.

One of the most distinguished characteristics of the new theology is its respect for science, indicated by its effort to put all its statements on a scientific method, and to test the value or utility of any doctrine which does not come under some general and harmonious law, or which can not be scientifically presented and, were this the only claim of the new theology, it would entitle it to a respectful hearing, as well as put it in striking contrast with the old. It does not insist that any of the great doctrines derived from the bible could have been discovered by scientific investigation; but, being disclosed by divine inspiration, as claimed they are, when philosophically considered, recognized as reasonable and essential, and to be in accord with the constitution of things.—*Rev. George C. Lyon, in July Popular Science Monthly.*

Chloral and Bromide of Potassium.

Again we have to record with deep regret a sad proof that those who give or take chloral or bromide of potassium for sleeplessness are guilty of a deplorable error and do a grievous wrong. The narcotics which poison sleep also deprave the higher nerve centers, enfeeble the controlling powers of the will and leave the mind a prey to the depressing influence of a conscious loss of self-respect and self-confidence. The cultured mind feels the ignominy of the intellectual and moral depreciation with great acuteness and in the end succumbs to the sense of powerlessness to recover self control and do right. The depravation wrought is purely physical. The baneful influence of the lethal drug is, so to say, organic. The essential elements of the nerve tissues are blighted by the stupifying poison, as by alcohol in habitual drunkenness. In short, the recourse to chloral and bromide is precisely the same thing as recourse to alcohol. The man or woman sent to "sleep"—the mocking semblance of physiological rest—by a dose of either of those narcotizers is simply intoxicated. No wonder that habitual drunkenness of this class first impairs and then destroys the vitality of the mind-organ, and places the subject of a miserable artifice at the mercy of his emotional nature, and makes him the creature of his passions. When will the public awake to the recognition of facts with regard to these most pernicious of stupefacients? Persistence in recourse to them has no better excuse than unwillingness to search out the cause of the "wakefulness" which prevents natural sleep.—*London Lancet.*

President Arthur's "Little Nell."

Miss Nellie Arthur reigns supreme in the White House, with French tutors and waiting maids her only incumbrances, and her merry laughter and clear, silvery voice often ring through the spacious rooms and halls. Little Miss Nellie is not an aristocrat; in a bevy of playmates she is almost conspicuous as the most plainly attired. Her toilet is always designed with a view to stand the rough usage to which its somewhat impetuous wearer subjects it. Upon the lawn tennis grounds Miss Nellie is in her element, and proves herself a graceful and accomplished player. In all the charitable entertainments and movements in which fashionable little folks can take part, the President's daughter is prominent, and in the gatherings among the children of the cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and prominent official circles, "Little Nell" is a leading spirit.

Ixtaccihuatl, which, next to Popocatapetl, is the highest volcano in Mexico, is universally called the "white woman" in the land of the Montezumas. Its shape, as viewed from Popocatapetl, some 150 miles away, is suggestive of a dead giantess robed for burial, the white shroud showing the contour of breast and limbs. The face is perfect in outline, and long hair seems to stream in silvery locks from the snowy forehead down over the sides of the bier. Her feet are turned toward Popocatapetl, and between them lies a line of low hills, brown and treeless.

Royalty in the Composing-Room.

It was my destiny once to engage the deceased Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, in a long conversation, writes a London correspondent. In the fall of 1879 Prince Leopold, accompanied by his former tutor, Canon Duckworth, visited the office of one of the largest of the London morning newspapers, on the staff of which I was at that time employed. I was deputed by the proprietors to show the Prince over the building, a task which occupied about three hours; for the Prince not only desired to see everything that was to be seen there, but to have it explained to him in detail. The poor canon became quite wearied of the inspection, and once or twice hinted at the propriety of quitting, until the Prince told him plainly that he was not disposed to hurry. When passing through the composing-room the Prince dumbfounded one of the compositors by asking him for the loan of his composing-stick. Of course the Prince's request was at once complied with, when his Royal Highness proceeded to still further astonish the typos by setting two or three lines from a page of manuscript which lay on the case. It was evident that the Prince was perfectly acquainted with the arrangement of the cases and could compose type with ease.

Court etiquette requiring that no one who has not been officially introduced shall put any question to any royal personage I was precluded asking for any explanation I so ardently desired to have. Noticing, I suppose, my puzzled expressions the Prince proceeded to enlighten me. He had learned practical printing, he said when a young boy, at his uncle's in Germany and had spent five weeks at the task.

There is no historic custom in the royal family of England, as there is in that of Germany, requiring every prince to go through the farce of pretending to learn a trade, hence Prince Leopold's knowledge of printing must have been voluntarily acquired. That the late Duke of Albany was an accomplished linguist and musician was generally known, but I think that it has been reserved for me to publish for the first time that to his other acquirements must be added the art of the compositor.

Taking Up a Collection by States.

One of the most singular traits of our humanity is the fact that no matter how erotically indifferent the citizen of a particular locality may be to his neighbors while at home, he no sooner becomes a traveler than his local pride sticks out like a peg on a hat rack, and at a minute's notice.

The other morning while the east-bound overland was stopping at Council Bluffs a man suddenly climbed into one of the Pullman cars, and exclaimed in an anxious voice:

"Is there a Southern man aboard?"

"There is, sah. From Nothe Carliny, sah!" responded a gentleman attired in a black suit, velvet vest, and leg boots, those antebellum landmarks of the Sunny South.

"Then I appeal to you to aid a case of real distress," said the stranger, "I give a dollar myself," and he dropped a dollar into his own hat.

"I'm from Florida, sah," said a thin man farther along, "and I make it $2."

"If there's anybody here from Wisconsin," said a stout-looking party in jeans, "suppose we subscribe $3 apiece."

"It's a go!" shouted a fellow citizen to the last speaker, pulling out his pocketbook.

"New York says $5," snapped out a stylish looking young fellow, flipping a gold piece down the aisle.

"So does Massachusetts," coolly chimed in a Boston man, dropping a greenback into the delighted collector's hat.

"Gentlemen," quietly announced a solid-looking passenger, "the Keystone State pities the starving family, or whatever it is, just $10," and he counted out the coin.

"Illinois goes that one better," and a traveler with a "wheat futures" look fished out three fives.

"Just pass this up, please," said a St. Louis pork packer, handing the Chicago man a twenty, with a grim smile.

"The poor widow catches Utah for $25," said another man, amid a general smile.

"Put Wyoming down for thirty," and a big cattle ranger began unwrapping his wallet.

"The Silver State says thirty-five," shouted a big fellow with a sack of specimens, who had been unstrapping his money belt.

"If the returns are all in," finally said a man with a big felt hat and a nugget breast-pin, as he stood up and looked around calmly, "I should like to ask if there is another Californian present?"

There was no response.

"All right," said the gentleman from the Comstock. "Then I'll subscribe for him. "Here's $100 from the Sun set State," and he dumped the gold into the already heavily weighted hat, just as the whistle blew and the collector started for the door.

"Who did you say all that money was for?" shouted several as the train slowly pulled out.

"What for? Why, for beer!" yelled the man with the hat, and at about the same moment a dozen more old bums and tramps crawled out from under a flat car and executed a wild scalp dance of joy as the train disappeared around the curve.—*San Francisco Post.*

Plantation Philosophy.

Dar's a difference twixt truth an' honestness, for a man is sometimes so truthful dat when he steals he doan deny de fack.

When er man says dat de laws o' de lan' is er bearin' down on him, yer ken mighty nigh allus come to de 'clusion dat he is er tryin' ter b'ar down on de laws.

It is said dat de goose ain' got much sense, but she's got more jedgment den some folks, for she neber goes inter water what is too shaller fur her ter swim in, but people is mighty ap' ter go inter water what is too deep fur 'em.

Dar is two great causes for men wearin' long faces. De libor complaint an' hippercritness. De fust one ken be cured, but no doctor ken do de udder one any good, fur it come on him wid his growth. Dar is fewer hippercrits 'mong de niggers den dar is 'mong de white folks. De reason is dat dar ain' so many niggers in de lan'.—*Opie P. Read.*

Hoe, the inventor of the printing press which bears his name, anticipates in the near future the invention of a photographic press that will turn off 960,000 papers an hour.

London has a greater population than the entire Dominion of Canada.

GLEANINGS.

Whalebone is now selling at the rate of $12,250 per ton.

New Mexico embraces 77,586,000 acres of land, on which are about 5,000,000 head of cattle.

The Brazilian government has just spent $10,000,000 upon the new water supply of Rio.

A Boston correspondent calls Long Branch "a long lie with a yawn on each end of it."

Kentucky has a law prohibiting the sale of illustrated police literature within its borders.

Cuba's entire sugar crop this year will not be sufficient to pay the government taxation on population.

The new mode in Paris of disposing of babies not needed is to take them to church and leave them under a seat.

Judge Devens is the proud possessor of Daniel Webster's recipe for making punch, in the statesman's own handwriting.

A horticulturist says there are 209 varieties of cherries, sixty of apricots, 239 of peaches, 1,087 of pears and 297 of plums.

John L. Sullivan wants to be made professor of athletics in Harvard. Having attained to wealth John wants respectability.

The sales of the great breweries of Milwaukee for the year ending in April amounted to the total of 1,066,030 barrels of beer.

The great tunnel under the river Mersey, England, will be three and one-eighth miles in length. Work on it is progressing rapidly.

Dakota farmers plow their lands by means of a broad traction engine, which drives the plow at a cost of less than $1 per acre.

Miss Jennie Ballentine, of Rochester, and Mrs. Palmer, of Utica, are mentioned as lady shorthand writers at Washington who earn $5,000 and $8,000 per year respectively.

An English physician has been numbering the hairs of his own and other heads, and comes to the conclusion that the average man has between 127,000 to 150,000 of them.

The Duke of Rutland has taken so heavily to heart the removal of the Duke of Wellington's statue from Hyde Park that he writes: "If it were possible, I would resign my peerage."

S. B. Adkins, of Hawthorne, Florida, has three trees twenty-five years old, which yielded 80,000 oranges this year. Last year one tree was sold for $100, and the purchaser realized $160.

Not very long ago tomatoes were known as love apples, and were regarded as poisonous. Last season the canning establishments of the United States put up 52,822,952 cans of tomatoes.

A large pond near Monticello, Fla., suddenly emptied itself a few days ago and a deep vent was found in the bottom. It is said that this pond empties itself regularly at intervals of six and seven years.

A few Sundays ago a black bear swam from the mainland to the San Francisco peninsula, a distance of more than a mile, and is now prowling among the foot hills in sight of the Golden Gate.

The chief attraction of Winchester, Va., is the double cemetery in its suburbs. On one side of a stone wall are buried over 7,000 Union dead, while over 3,000 Confederate soldiers lie on the other.

Toronto is the best Sabbath-keeping city in the world. The only stores open on the Sabbath there are those for selling milk and medicine, and those for only an hour or two in the morning and evening.

The consumption of beer in Italy is growing to enormous proportions, while that of wine is yearly lessening. The reason is believed to be the heavy adulterations to which Italian wines have been subjected.

An English naturalist asserts that the flocks of swallows which return to the British shores in the spring are so large that when they reach the land and alight to rest they cover the beach for a distance of half a mile.

The London *Telegraph*, rejoicing in the decision of the University of Oxford to admit women to degrees, says the life of "married homes will be happier when equal intellect and culture are to be found in husband and wife."

In the city of Glasgow, with its half million of population, forty-one families out of every hundred live in a single room, and a large number of those families have a father, mother, six or seven children, and several lodgers.

Kraszewski, the Polish poet, who has just been sentenced as an anarchist, says he believes the truly happy man is he who has no material desires, who connects himself with nothing earthly, and who loves his neighbor better than himself.

The reason for requiring lawyers in Connecticut to stand while examining witnesses in court is explained by the judges who make the rule. It is to prevent the long, weary, useless, senseless badgering of witnesses, and expedites the business of the courts wonderfully.

Everybody has heard of the giant grapevine of Santa Barbara, Cal., but near it there is a younger vine which threatens to surpass the old one. It is twenty-five years old, has a circumference of three feet eleven inches, and in 1883 bore over three tons of grapes. It is of the Mission variety.

The largest bass ever caught in the Hudson between New York and Albany was taken by Richard Ward, of New Hamburg, on Thursday. It weighed eighty-four pounds. Between Milton and Low Point many fine bass have been taken this season, weighing from twenty to twenty-six pounds.

Queen Christina of Spain has shown so much preference for a Dr. Riepel, who followed her to Spain on her marriage, that all the court doctors recently resigned in a body. The Queen, however, remained steadfast, and selected a new corps of physicians with the Austrian doctor at their head.

Ephraim Hatch, a San Francisco juryman, wearied with the tedium of the jury-room, gave expression to the vacancy of his mind by a prodigious yawn. At the same instant he stretched his arms backward a little too far and dislocated his shoulder. It took several hours' labor on the part of two surgeons to get the bones into their proper positions.

There is a little ground mole which has for several years had its hole close to the station at Devon, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It has never been molested, and accordingly goes about with great freedom. It is said to be an unfailing barometer, and for several summers it has never been seen to come out without rain occurring within twelve hours afterward.

Mr. Alan A. Campbell Swinton says it is better and cheaper to light small towns by means of electricity than by a coal-gas system. He compares the equal illuminating effects of gas and electricity in portions of the British Museum, and finds that, while the former is estimated to cost $4.22 an hour, the latter has actually cost $1.44 an hour for a total of 18,800 candle-power, using the pendulum arc lamps.

Impregnation of the atmosphere of a sick chamber when the patient is ill of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, or of any allied disease, with the odor of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid is recommended by Dr. Vilandt. Half a teaspoonful of the mixture will be enough at a time, if it is put into a kettle of water kept near the boiling point. The odor generally gives some relief to the sufferer, and tends to prevent the spread of the malady.

Energy and Contentment.

There are curious problems in human nature. Often contradictory qualities appear in the same person. There are individuals parsimonious along given lines and liberal in others. There are others who can spread sunshine or gloom, as one mood or the other controls. It has been questioned, however, whether qualities that reach down into the character can be of contradictory nature. Yet there are such instances. As a rule, a perfectly contented spirit is allied to a negative, or at least energetic character. Energy, on the contrary, is usually regarded as restless and pushing. Thus it is supposed to be discontented, as to push after more is to evidence discontent with what we have. Yet this does not follow.

There are many instances where persons are entirely cheerful, and in this sense contented, who nevertheless energetically urge the plans of life. Nor is this inconsistent. Present satisfaction does not militate against the seeking after larger benefits in the future. Nor does energy in itself imply discontent. Healthful energy is simply force put into the duties of life, and represents a restless activity that finds pleasure in work. An energetic man is usually possessed of ideas. He is ready to grasp a problem, or to compass a result, and is restless to reach it. All intervening toil is nothing compared with the desire to reach the end. And this result may only be the gratification of a sentiment, or the realization of an ideal. The inventor rarely thinks as much of the financial outcome of his invention as of the achievement of a result in mechanics. And thus energy is consistent with contentment.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Cold Fact.

Some fifteen years ago about a dozen large conical shells were removed from the United States gunboat Vanderbilt, and thrown with some other nautical rubbish, into a vacant lot near the Spear street wharf. A boat's crew from one of the war ships lying in the harbor was ordered to remove them the other day, and a crowd of interested spectators gathered to observe the singularly gentle and careful manner in which the blue-jackets conveyed the venerable missiles from the wharf to the boat, from which they were to be dumped into the channel.

Presently a party of Boston tourists strolled up and a white-haired gentleman observed to his daughters:

"Look, my dears, at the solemn, almost reverential, manner in which that gallant old salt places yon shell in the boat. It doubtless recalls to him a score of terrible sea fights. He looks upon each of those grim projectiles as a father would upon his favorite child. Is it not so my brave lad?"

"Wot yer givin' us?" replied the hardy tar, wiping the glowing perspiration off his face.

"I say," continued the patriotic Bostonese, "that you handle those terrible harbingers of destruction with such loving gentleness because each seems to you to be, as it were, in a certain sense, the repository of your country's honor—and——"

"Oh! belay that dude lingo," said the able seamen. "In course we handles 'em gentle—blame gentle. We kinder suspicion the things are loaded!"

And the procession moved on.—*San Francisco Post.*

Senator Beck's Dog Story.

Senator Beck's devotion to animals is well known. He owns several fine dogs, among them a colly of great beauty. One evening recently there were two ladies passing the evening with the Senator and his family. The beauty and the intelligence of the dogs formed one of the topics of conversation. The Senator was a pleased listener to several remarkable stories, which he topped off by the following, which he said Hogg related in his "Fireside Stories"—if that is the name of the book: A Scotchman (like the Senator) patiently waited till the last marvelous story was told, and then added his mite. 'It is said,' quoth he, 'that after long companionship the dog and his master look alike, and this was the case with me and Hector, who is now dead. The likeness was so strong that one Sunday afternoon when I was more inclined to nap than attend church I sent Hector in my place. The next day the clergyman called to see me and complimented me upon the attention I gave to the sermon, which he had observed among a very drowsy congregation; and Hector, who heard him, for fear he would laugh outright ran out and jumped the garden wall and pretended to be setting birds."

A standard rose said to have been planted by Charlemagne, is one of the great curiosities of the ancient city of Hildesheim in Hanover. This rose-bush is gnarled and rugged, as becomes its extreme age, and in some places the main stem is as thick as a man's body. It grows on the eastern side of the apse of the cathedral, and this year the venerated and venerable object has put forth several new shoots. Fears have been entertained for a long time past that, after its life of a thousand years, the plant was losing its vitality. But it is now apparently taking a new lease of life, and there is much rejoicing in Hildesheim. The person who has charge of the ancient rose-bush is instructed never to give away a cutting, and its flowers, which are pronounced the very sweetest of their kind, are also jealously guarded from vandal hands.

A new fruit, "loquat," introduced in California, where it is highly esteemed, is a native of Japan or China. The tree is an evergreen, with large, oval, coarsely-toothed leaves. The fruit grows in clusters, each plum resembling a miniature bell-flower apple, and is from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. It is bright yellow, with a pleasant, sour flavor, tough, smooth skin, and contains two large seeds. The tree is very hardy.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Principles With Which the Party Go Before the Country

Adopted at Chicago June 5.

The Republicans of the United States in national convention assembled to renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men; for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament in the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president of the United States. His distinguished services in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. **We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be levied as to afford security to our diversified industries** and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of unnecessary taxation by a reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues whenever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Rep[illegible] administration, should be comp[illegible] the further extension of the refo[illegible], already established by law, to [illegible] grades of the service to which it is a[illegible]. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all [illegible] soldiers shall share alike, and their pen[illegible] begin with the date of disability [illegible] charge, and not with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with [illegible] of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the president to offices in the territories should be made from bona fide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within the territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-call Mormon church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union be kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns.

We denounce the fraud and violence practised by the Democracy in the Southern states by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such frauds and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our utmost earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

Settling With a Mourning Widow.

One of the steamers plying between Detroit and Cleveland ran over a skiff one night and drowned its occupant. When he had been identified, the agent called upon his wife to see if a settlement could not be made. She was not in tears nor prostrated with grief. On the contrary she was at the washtub and in good humor. When the matter was broached she said:

"Well, now, my husband took home the washings, brought in the coal, and was of use in several other ways, and his death was quite a loss to me."

"About what sum do you feel would make you good?" he asked.

"Now, then, be honest with me," she replied after taking a moment to think. "How much will a bang-up bridal tower from here to Niagara Falls and back cost?".

"Well, $300 ought to put you through first class and give you three days at the Falls."

"Well, say $350. That gives me money for my shoes and a bonnet, and I may want to dye my hair and buy some stockings."

The money was handed over and a receipt taken, and the "tower" took place the next week.—*Wall Street News.*

Caring for Picture Frames.

There are two kinds of gilt picture frames. One is real gold and will not wash off with water. These may be cleaned by dusting with a soft brush, and applying a little alcohol to the spots, and they will disappear almost immediately.

If to the more common, or washable kind a little water is applied carefully with a soft sponge, it will have the desired effect. But be very careful not to reverse these directions.

To prevent flies from injuring frames boil three or four onions in a pint of water; brush the frames once with the liquid. It will not injure the frames and the flies will not touch them.—*Southern World.*

Hebrews in Business.

Considering the small number of Jews in New York—only 60,000—in comparison with the number of Christians, their success in the business world is simply phenomenal. There are millions upon millions of Jewish capital invested here in the wholesale trade. In fact, the business in many lines of trade is nearly monopolized by Jewish firms. I started from Union square the other morning and walked down Broadway to Wall street, following the interesting occupation of some of my fellow beings from the country, namely, of reading signs. I counted no less than 650 upon which Jewish names were painted. These names represented almost every kind of wholesale and jobbing trade located on the great artery. The millinery, clothing, hat, caps, and fur trade predominated. I also found many retailers of Jewish nationality. In one block I found only one Christian firm.

Turning Wall street, I found the same evidences of Jewish prosperity, only in a lesser degree, among bankers and brokers. Two of the largest banking houses in the country, J. & J. W. Seligman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are distinctively Jewish. In the stock exchange are the Henrigues Bros., Wormser, Marx and a host of others, all of whom stand high and wield an influence among their fellow-members, and carry large accounts for their customers. In Maiden Lane and John street, the center of the wholesale and retail jobbing jewelry trade of the country, the name of the Hebrew is found right and left, above and below. A round $5,000,000 of capital is employed by the Jews in this trade alone, and with it they transact fully 33 per cent of the business done in it.

West of Broadway, in Broome, Mercer, White, Leonard, Greene, Grand and other streets comprising the great dry goods and clothing districts is a modern Jerusalem. Seventy per cent of the entire wholesale clothing trade is done by Jews, who employ a capital of $25,000,000. In clothiers' trimmings the Jews have $10,000,000 invested.

Ninety-five per cent of the ladies' cloaks and suits sold throughout the country come from New York Hebrew houses, who annually turn and return $50,000,000 of capital. In the fur trade 50 per cent of the firms are Jewish, and the capital invested is $15,000,000. The Hebrew controls exclusively the manufacture of caps, and on about 40 per cent of the hats made he figures his profits. In the manufacture of silks and ribbons the Jew is at home. His capital here amounts to $25,000,000, and of the business in this line of feminine apparel he transacts 60 per cent. He is also active in the tobacco, sugar and wholesale liquor traffic, holding large interest in each. Strange to say, the Jew is never found in the retail liquor business.—*Boston Herald.*

Reversed the Decision.

Two farmers, Tom Barker and Sam Piles, became involved in a dispute concerning the ownership of a piece of land, and finding themselves unable to settle the dispute, appealed to a justice of the peace. The magistrate listened attentively to each statement and said:

"Gentlemen, if you don't think I understand this case, and all the law that happens to hang around its neighborhood, why you are very much removed from your center of gravity. Mr. Barker, you may take the land."

"Your Honor," said a lawyer who had heard the statements, "your decision is unjust, and I am sure that a higher court will reverse it."

"Now, here," replied the justice, "I am just about as sudden as any higher court you ever saw. I can reverse the decision myself. Mr. Piles, you may have the land. You see it makes no difference with me."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

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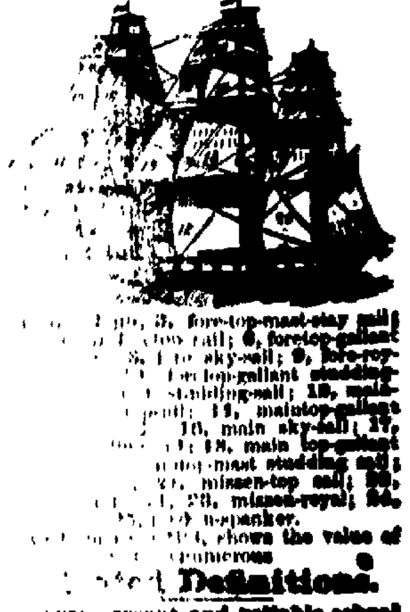

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A CONSPICUOUS OPPORTUNITY.

Recounting a Lady's Adventures in the Matrimonial Lane.

"Why don't I get married?"

"I wonder if there is any process of law or condition of ethics that can protect me from that question?"—and Miss Margaret Winthrop turned sharply round and looked at her brother-in-law as if for a reply.

Dr. Ainslee looked up from his paper with an expression that evinced a certain enjoyment of the chase, rather than a sympathy with the pursued, and answered:

"Yes, there is one means of escape."

"And that is to get married, I suppose?"

"Exactly."

Miss Winthrop was not soothed by the suggestion. She regarded it as an unwholesome state of civilization in which a woman with a handsome income and a natural bias toward contentment could not pursue her own course without being headed off at every turn with that imbecile query. Among her friends she was spoken of as eccentric, a woman who unfortunately had ideas, and, possessing inestimable advantages, had signally failed to make any use of them. This failure was all the more conspicuous from the fact that in her first season she had promised much. She had allowed brilliant opportunities to slip through her fingers one by one until she had brought the reproach of spinsterhood upon a family that within the memory of man had married its daughters young and well, and, for anything the world knew to the contrary, happily. She was 28 to-day.

This was the view taken of the situation by her friends. Miss Winthrop regarded it from a different point of observation. She knew many things that the world could not know concerning the alleged felicity of various members of her family, past and present, who had married early and "well." Then there was the inevitable entail of care and suffering. Why any sane woman should fly precipitately into the consequences of marriage when she had the benefit of other people's experience as a warning was something Miss Winthrop had never understood and did not seek to explain. She had all a woman's horror of being called an "old maid," though the immunities of spinsterhood were at times alluring. It had never been her deliberate intention to join the ranks of the belated sisterhood. Of course she intended to marry at some time, but why be in haste? Did not every married woman of her acquaintance admit that courtship was the most delightful part of all, and that anticipations of post-nuptial felicity were not apt to resolve themselves into an unsatisfactory anticlimax? Of course no well-regulated woman wanted to be an old maid, but conceive the want of foresight in the woman who married her first lover, thus putting it out of her power to enjoy again the delightful experience of courtship, when by rejecting him she could go on repeating it indefinitely with fresh subjects and under an infinite variety of conditions.

She that loves and runs away,
Will live to love another day

was Miss Winthrop's motto; that marriage was, like death, a thing to be deferred as long as possible and accepted finally as a heroic remedy for something worse was her philosophy. Being 28 to-day she felt that the time had come for heroic measures. She did not look a day over 20. Her hair was the same soft tint of brown that it had always been; her cheek had a firmness of contour and a delicate blush upon it that might have belonged to a girl of 17; the beauty which had made her conspicuous as a debutante gave no signs of approaching deterioration, but what did all this amount to when everybody knew she was 28, and attested with exasperating indelicacy that she was "remarkably well preserved."

She could not possibly put it off much longer, and yet she felt a certain shrinking from her destiny as the hand of a suicide might recoil from its instrument as she began to review mentally the opportunities remaining to her.

"Money is no object," she exclaimed at last. "I want freedom, and the only condition compatible with perfect freedom is widowhood. Unfortunately we can't be born widows, and the odds against being left a widow without incumbrance are infinity to one. If there was only some way of making a woman a widow by an act of Congress or a decree of court! It's shocking to think of the risks a woman must run to attain that seventh heaven of independence. I believe I will advertise for a consumptive, and agree to nurse him tenderly through the remnant of his existence if he will obligate himself to die within a given time."

Mrs. Ainslee, her sister, and her senior by two years, turned toward her the face of shocked and outraged wifehood.

But Mrs. Ainslee, to the indiscretion of marrying young, had added the folly of spoiling her husband, and Miss Winthrop expected this silent protest from her.

"If you want something of that sort," said the Doctor, laying aside his paper, "it is not worth while to advertise. I have a patient on hand that will exactly fill the bill."

"Tell me about him," she said with sudden enthusiasm.

"He is not a consumptive," continued the Doctor. "He is even a more hopeless case than that. He may die at any moment; he can't possibly live longer than a few months, and is as sorely in need of competent nursing as any poor devil I ever saw. He has no friends here, though he was born and raised in this place. I tried to get him into the hospital, but it is crowded, and there has been so much sickness this season that I could not get a nurse for him, though I've been looking for one ever since he came. He was a classmate of mine at college, but he went away, and I have not seen him since he graduated until I was called to attend him several days ago. He was a splendid fellow then, but he is a total wreck now. The worst of it is that the fellow doesn't want to get well. I don't know what has happened to him since he left here, but whatever it is it has crushed him utterly. He seems to have money enough for everything he wants; the only trouble is, he can't get a nurse for love or money."

The Doctor had forgotten what started his recital; he was thinking only of this friend, wondering what could have subdued a jovial and naturally buoyant fellow so completely, when he was suddenly called to order by Miss Winthrop.

"You are positively certain that he cannot recover?" she asked.

"In the natural course of events he cannot. He might be restored by a miracle."

"And can only live a few months at best?"

"I should say five or six months at most."

"This," said Miss Winthrop, with perfect gravity, "is the one opportunity of a lifetime. It would be like flying in the face of Providence not to accept it."

"It looks rather pointed," replied the Doctor. "It does not often happen that a woman while indulging a whim can at the same time do an act that may be counted unto her for righteousness."

"If I were to talk like that I should expect something to happen to me," said Mrs. Ainslee, shocked at her sister and surprised by this unusually flippant behavior on the part of her husband.

Perhaps out of regard for Mrs. Ainslee's abnormally sensitive sympathy the discussion rested here, but the subject was not forgotten. Miss Winthrop pondered it in secret and ultimately evolved a purpose.

John Hemingway had been crushed by no catastrophe. He had simply been uniformly unlucky. A series of unprofitable speculations, each inconsiderable in itself, had melted his once ample fortune to a meagre income barely sufficient for his needs. The strenuous effort to retrieve it in a climate unsuited to him had sapped his vitality and sent him back, broken in health and spirit, to die within sight of his ancestral roof, but not beneath its shelter. His parents were dead, the other members of his family had gone away; the only familiar face he had seen since his return was that of Tom Ainslee, his college friend. He was quartered in hired lodgings, and they were as bleak and dismal as such places generally are. In the room where he lay there was a faded Brussels carpet, an armchair out at elbows, a haircloth sofa, a bed, and some other essential articles, in keeping with those already mentioned. The room was hot, and the street below was noisy. He lay there listlessly, looking at the stunted maples, with leaves all covered with dust, whose tops just reached the open window by his bed, yearning for one breath of pure, fresh air, one hour of perfect quiet. But there would never be anything else but this until it was all over; he would never leave this room until he left the world. He turned wearily away from the window and covered his eyes with his hand.

There was a knock at the door, and he responded feebly "Come in." It was too early for the doctor; it might be his landlady, who sometimes came in to see if he needed anything, and to give him his medicine. He heard the rustle of drapery, and smelled a faint, sweet odor. He lifted his hand from his eyes and beheld a vision. A fair, slender woman, clad in soft white mull that seemed to make the room several degrees cooler, was standing by the bed. She wore a bunch of heliotrope in her belt, whose fragrance seemed like a blessed breath from that faraway nook he has been longing for only a moment before; from under the fluffy, feathery poke bonnet fell a slightly curling fringe of bright brown hair, and a pair of large violet eyes beamed on him with a sweet compassion.

He was an unpromising subject truly; his face was sharp and sallow, and a beard about a week old added much to its haggardness. He must be very tall, for he seemed to stretch away from her indefinitely, as she stood there at the bed's head, and he was thin to emaciation.

"This is Mr. Hemingway," she said at last.

"It was once," he answered wearily.

"I am Miss Margaret Winthrop," she continued. "I am Dr. Ainslee's sister-in-law, I believe you are his patient?"

"Yes; Tom and I are old friends, and I remember your father very well. Won't you be seated?" he asked, suddenly remembering his position as host.

She drew up the shabby arm-chair and sat down by the bed. It was not so easy to begin as she had imagined.

"He will take me for a lunatic or an assassin with designs upon imaginary wealth," she thought as she sat there revolving her cold-blooded scheme and wishing she had deliberated upon it more fully before taking this step. But it was too late to go back now. What plausible excuse could she give for having come there unattended? He would tell Tom, of course, that she had been there. Tom would tell Annie, who would look unutterable things and lecture her for a week. He had evidently suffered much; he was lying there so miserable and helpless; it seemed that she had never appreciated the inhumanity of the whole proceeding until now. But she was a woman of resolution. She had satisfied herself that the arrangement would be one of mutual advantage. The only question in her mind was how to begin.

"It was very kind and thoughtful of you to come," he said, breaking the somewhat protracted silence.

"Thoughtful but not kind, perhaps," she replied with nice discrimination. "Tom was telling us to-day how uncomfortable you were here, and how ill. I understand from him that you did not have proper attention and—that—you—could not get well, and I came with a purpose."

He looked up gratefully, and she could not have felt more guilty or contemptible if she had stabbed him with a knife and received in return his dying benediction. But she had the courage of desperation and she kept on. She told him her plan, which was, briefly, to marry him and attend him carefully for the trifling remnant of his existence, in return for which he was to bestow upon her the inestimable privileges of widowhood.

It was not so bluntly stated, of course, and was accompanied by many whys and wherefores intended to modify to some extent what she considered the fiendish conception and the indelicate execution of the plot.

It was of no consequence whatever to Hemingway that she desired his demise; he was even figuring upon it at that moment with pleasurable anticipations of a time when it would have cast about her a mantle of unimpeachable dignity and permanent security from social persecutions. She was sitting there, like a section of paradise, fitted into that dingy chair, illuminating the whole room and filling it with the exquisite odor of heliotrope. To such a presence a man may forgive much. There was but one thought in his mind after he was assured that it was not an illusion which had come to torture him with malicious contrast. "Her friends would certainly object."

She assured him with strict veracity that it was her own affair entirely and rested with themselves.

When it all came out Annie was shocked beyond anything. She had always known that "Meg" would do something disgraceful, but she was not prepared for this. To deliberately propose to a man and then coolly sit down with the eyes of the whole community upon her and wait for him to die—it was too much.

The Doctor was secretly in sympathy with what he called the Mutual Benefit Association, and the result of all this was an immediate and quiet wedding, at which the groom did not wear the "regulation black."

Any unpleasant gossip that might have followed the event was neatly averted by a story industriously circulated by Tom Ainslee to the effect that Hemingway was really an old lover of "Meg's," and some mysterious hints of a romantic story in the background that he could tell if he felt disposed.

A week later, when Ainslee came for his usual afternoon visit to the invalid, Meg called him aside and hesitatingly inquired whether he thought it would hurt the patient to be moved.

"Um-m-m, no, I don't think it would hurt him to be moved; in fact, I am sure it would not; but I would suggest that you are in danger of defeating your own purpose. If you nurse him too well, you know, he might recover, and that, under the circumstances, would fall little short of disaster."

"Don't be brutal, Tom," she said. "This place is ineffably dismal, and he may as well be comfortable for the little time that is left.

She took a cottage in the suburbs near the river, with plenty of space around it and windows that looked out upon an expanse of shining water and far blue rims of hills. It was June; about the verandas and windows hung a mass of climbing roses that filled the [illegible] with fragrance, and into the airy front-room, with its wide windows and its distant glimpses of river and green hills beyond, went the invalid's bed.

All day long the fresh breeze from the river, laden with the odor of roses, parted the fleecy drapery of the windows and blew softly upon his face. Everywhere reigned the delicious quiet his tortured nerves had needed above all things; the grateful absence of the sound of wheels and other urban noises that had fretted his soul with their din—the only echo of these that reached him now was the daily pilgrimage of Tom Ainslee's buggy. Near him, all day long, sat "Meg" in her soft white dress and her flowers with the soft light on her brown hair, and a softer light in her great violet eyes; surroundings which certainly invited an interest in terrestrial things, and, as the weeks passed by John Hemingway, a man of honor and sensitive conscience, began to be troubled with a misgiving—a misgiving that after all he was not going to fulfill his part of the contract. He felt that for the first time in his life he was about to go squarely back on an obligation. He had entered into a deliberate contract to die within a given time, and what amends could he make for his ungenerous recovery? It would be but a poor return for her assiduous attention and tender ministrations. She could not have been more sweetly careful of his comfort if she had "loved with a love that was more than love," in return for which he was about to inflict upon her a permanent and unmitigated disappointment. In vain he assured himself that had he even dreamed of a possible recovery he would never have allowed her to take such a risk. This could not possibly alleviate her disappointment nor excuse his perfidy.

He was thinking of these things one day as he lay with his face turned inward looking at Meg, whose eyes had wandered from the book in her hand to the hills beyond the river. She brought them back presently, and they rested for a moment on the face among the pillows. The disfiguring beard had been removed and the face was certainly fuller than when she had first seen it. She supplied an imaginary roundness of contour and decided that nothing but health was needed to make him a very handsome man.

"John, your face is certainly getting fuller; suppose after all you should get well?"

This sentence, inspired by a tender interest, had somehow a heartless ring when uttered.

"It would certainly be an ungrateful return for all your kindness, but I am afraid I am getting better," he said apologetically. "In fact, Tom intimated to-day that I might recover."

Meg also had a misgiving. She had thought a good deal about the possibility of his recovery, and wondered whether it would make much difference to him. Whether John Hemingway, restored to health and no longer in need of nursing, might not wish himself a single man again; whether there might not be in all the lands he had traversed some one he would have preferred to her if he could have had his choice and known that he was going to live and there was nothing reassuring in his remark that he was "afraid he was getting better."

"Don't you want to get well, John?" she asked, sadly, trying to scan his face in the deepening twilight.

"It is not the thing to do under the circumstances," he answered plaintively. After a moment's silence he reached down for the hand that was resting on his counterpane, and asked, tremulously:

"Would you be—very much disappointed if I should get well?"

In an instant she was kneeling by the bed, with her arms around him, her moist lashes brushing his face.

"Jack," she said, "if you don't get well I'll be the wretchedest widow that ever sobbed above the wreck of bliss."

"'Though a man were dead yet shall he live' at such solicitation," said John, as his arms closed about her with a pressure that argued returning vitality. "They were not the arms of a man lying at death's door, indifferent to the possibilities of the world behind him.

H. H.

The New Dynamite Gun.

Recent experiments with the new dynamite gun were very successful. The gun with which the experiments were made is something entirely different from any ordnance heretofore used. It is a narrow, seamless brass tube 41½ feet long and 8⅜ inches in diameter, mounted on an angle-iron trestle, and connected with an air reservoir containing fifteen charges. To this was united a small iron pipe running into one of the casemates where there was a steam air compressor. The projectile was a thin brass tube three feet long, in which the dynamite cartridges were placed against a percussion fuse to be detonated by fulminate of mercury at the moment when the iron head should strike the object aimed at. This dynamite arrow was feathered by a long wooden sabot.

The target was a bank of sodden earth south of Fort Hamilton, and was 700 yards away. Compressed air was suddenly admitted to the long pneumatic tube by pulling the lanyard. An explosion followed, and, after a brief interval, another much louder as the projectile struck the bank and the dynamite dug a deep hole in the earth. Five shots were fired, four sending two dynamite shells into the bank, one against the sea-wall below it, and one into the water near it. The fifth threw a shell two miles away, into the water. For the first shot the shell was not charged. For the second sixteen and three-quarter pounds of dynamite were used. For the third seventeen, and for the fourth and fifth each fifteen pounds. Each shot was fired with an air pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. Every shot struck within three feet of the point aimed at, and Lieut. Zalinski declared that the gun worked as accurately and easily as any rifle gun.

A score of gentlemen stood about the gun examining its curious construction, when Lieut. Zalinski stepped up tenderly carrying the projectile.

"This," said he, touching the shell, "contains seventeen pounds of dynamite, sufficient to"—— but the remainder of the sentence was left unfinished, for the soldier found himself talking to the gun. His audience had disappeared. The four charges of dynamite exploded on striking. An explosion of "free dynamite" was made on the western face of the fort. Ten pounds were placed on twelve sheets of boiler-iron, without any "tamping," and in the open air. The thickness of the iron sheets, laid one over the other, was ten inches, and they were supported on three heavy timbers one foot square. Ten of the plates were perforated by the discharge, and the two others were deeply indented. The experiments were entirely satisfactory to all present. Seventy-five pounds of dynamite were used costing only 51 cents a pound. A new engine is to be constructed within ten days, by which an air-pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch can be utilized for a propelling power, and experiments will be made with a gun of six inches calibre, carrying the projectiles, charged with 100 pounds of dynamite, three miles.

Ambidextrous Penmen.

"Is ambidextrous, or left handed writing taught much nowadays?" asked a New York *Mail and Express* reporter of the principal of a leading business college, where the study of penmanship is one of the great features.

"Yes," was the reply. "There is not an institution of penmanship in this city that does not devote as much time to the development of the chirographic faculties of the left hand as those of the right. Years ago I exploded the then prevailing notion that the action of the muscles in the formation of script characters was natural to the right hand alone. In fact, there is nothing natural in writing. Good penmanship is the result of incessant practice, in which the left hand may be trained with as satisfactory results as the right. And viewed from both an educational and a business standpoint the promulgation of ambidextrous instruction is certainly desirable. In the first place, it is a well known fact that persons who train the left hand always become more proficient in penmanship with their right. And what an aid it is to the people who earn their living by the use of the pen to be able to write with both hands. Penman's paralysis is unknown, and if an accident should happen to one hand the other is always ready for duty. A great many clerks down town are proficient ambidexterists. When they are tired of writing with one hand they change the pen and thus avoid the fatigue consequent upon the use of one hand throughout the day. Take, for instance, Mr. M. E. Cockey, of the Western Union Telegraph company. With his right hand he is able to send a message along the wires and with his left hand to take down a copy of the same. Very handy, is it not? This prejudice against the the left hand is dying out, as it should."

WIT AND HUMOR.

Socrates said of his wife Xantippe: "I married her, feeling sure that, if I could endure her, I could endure all others."

Ellen Terry has acquired a slight American accent. The Kansas City *Times* says that "accent" cost us $40,000.

Why is a girl who takes out foundlings to ride in a baby carriage like a traveler? Because she is a waif-airer. —*Texas Siftings.*

It was a Chinese lady, we believe, who wrote home from Chicago: "The women in this strange country wear trunks on their feet."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Mary, be careful, my child, when going out. Have a will of your own." "Oh, I've got a Will of my own, mother; but he can't be with me all the time."

Base-ball clubs are noted for their outlandish names. A Western club has a short-stop named "Stitch." He is the man who, if in time, will save the nine.—*Lowell Courier.*

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage.

"Milkman, milkman, tell me true; do you put in indigo to make your milk blue?" "Nay," quoth the poetic milkman, "indeed I say no lie; 'tis the reflection in the water of the pale blue sky."

"Yes" said a New York girl, "I can take my pick from half a dozen wealthy young men in the city." "You ought to be able to," replied a rival belle sweetly, "you are certainly old enough to pick."

Fifteen Massachusetts girls are about to undertake a trip in the Adirondacks. Somebody has been giving them some exaggerated pointers about the number of unmarried men who have taken to the woods.

A Nevada lady took an unfair advantage of her husband's indulgence in a bath to elope with another man, and the bereft one expressed a conviction that she had been waiting for an opportunity for years.

Another tomb has been uncovered in Egypt; it contains 6,000 mummies. Hitherto all these ancient worthies have kept mum, and even now somebody else has to speak for them.—*Dry Goods Bulletin.*

A society has been formed at Hartford Conn., to provide harmless amusements for young men. The ravages of bicycling and base-ball are evidently beginning to be felt in that community. *Burlington Free Press.*

"Where Is My Boy To-night?" is the title of a late song. This is a difficult conundrum to answer; but a little later in the season, when the weather is a little more settled, he will probably be found assisting some young girl to ruin the hinges of a garden gate.—*Somerville Journal.*

Mark Twain is learning to ride the bicycle. He will soon give an exhibition of innocence abroad.—*Lowell Citizen.* We hear he is going on a tour with his "White Elephant," with "Tom Sawyer" to drive the beast. They expect to have a splendid time "Roughing it."—*Brooklyn Times.*

"Oh, Mr. Solo," remarked a gushing young lady to a rather bashful vocalist, "why don't you go into society more and let us lionize you?" "My dear Miss G." replied the singer, "there was but one man who was not spoiled lionizing." "And who was that, pray?" "Daniel."—*Oil City Derrick.*

"Anything of importance happened while you've been gone?" said the Vermont man to his neighbor just back from a journey. "I should say there had; I've had two hens die, my dog killed a woodchuck, and Deacon Tidd swapped horses with a Frenchman; oh, this town has been lively.—*Boston Post.*

Manœuvering mamma, who is anxious her daughter's chief attraction should not escape the notice of the very eligible young man who is taking her down to supper—"Maria, Maria!" "Yes, mamma." "Take your eyelashes out of tangle, darling." And then the young man's heart gets all snarled up in those eyelashes.

Boston has a new social club of young men named the Puritan club. The old clown used to say that he named his mule "Huckleberry" because he was so fond of blackberries, and we fear the young men's selection of the above innocent-sounding title has about the same degree of reasoning in it.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Religious joke: Some time since a gentleman died, who, during life, refused to believe in any future punishment. Two or three weeks after his death his wife received through a spiritual medium the following communication: "Dear wife, I now believe; Please send my thin clothes and a barrel of ice water."—*Christian at Work.*

"Well, wife, I'm going to get some new clothes right away," said a Hartford man the other day; "I declare I look too shabby to go on the streets. Why, I met a tramp on the street the other day with enough site better looking overcoat on than I've got." "Why didn't you stop him and offer to trade?" I didn't have the heart to insult the tramp."

The car was brimful, but it stopped to take on a lady. She had scarcely squeezed her way in when a man squeezed his way out, and as he reached the platform he growled: "Here's a fair sample of the hoggishness of the men in Detroit!" "How?" "Why, the selfish wretches sat there and made me give up my seat to my own wife."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Henpecked husband: "My dear, why can't you treat me as loving young wives do in novels. The husband comes home worn and tired, and the wife takes a fan and cools his brow." Wife: "Step this way." Husband: "What are you going to do?" Wife, taking up mop: "I think you need cooling off. I am going to mop your brow."—*Burlington Free Press.*

There is a woman in Kansas City who can scold her husband in eight languages. He hasn't such a warm time of it, however. Fortunately when he went to college he didn't neglect his base-ball studies in order to master the dead languages, and when his wife switches off to the one language he understands he has an engagement down town.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Boy!" he called as he snapped his fingers at a postoffice bootblack, "are you the lad I handed a dollar bill to yesterday to get changed, and you beat me out of 13 cents?" "No, sir." "Look out! How do you know you ain't?" "Cause; do I look like a boy who'd beat you out of a shilling when I could walk off with the dollar? Stranger, you must have got hold of some poor leetle kid who's just begun business!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

First Dear Girl—"Only to think, we came pretty near not going to Europe this year!" Second Dear Girl—"How horrid! What was the matter?" First Dear Girl—"Why, mamma heard that the companies were putting down the charges for passage so low that she was afraid that it would get common to cross. But then she found out that the new rates were only for the steerage, so, of course, it's all right, and we'll go as usual. But really, I was quite scared."

Some of the richest men in Austin started in life in a modest way, and are still plain, unostentatious people, but their sons put on a great deal of style. One of the latter, who was better posted about our people's affairs than about his own family's, remarked: "Your father was nothing but a stonemason." "I know where you got that information," quietly remarked the other. "From whom did I get it?" "From your father." "How do you know that?" "Because your father used to be my father's hod-carrier."—*Texas Siftings.*

Great excitement exists at Duck Hills, Miss., over a recent discovery in less than a mile of that place of rich beds of iron ore, which it is believed will yield 50 per cent. of the metal.

An advertisement for patent medicine to which attention is called in a Pittsburg paper contains the grim suggestion: "Try this mixture and you will never take any other."

Cuticura

Infantile Blood Purifiers & Skin Beautifiers.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalled Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, from Infancy to Age cured by the Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures, externally. Absolutely pure and safe, and may be used from the moment of birth.

"OUR LITTLE BOY."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belcherton Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he now is as fair as any child.

"WORKS TO A CHARM."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleansed the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

"A TERRIBLE CASE."

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

FOR PALE, LANGUID,

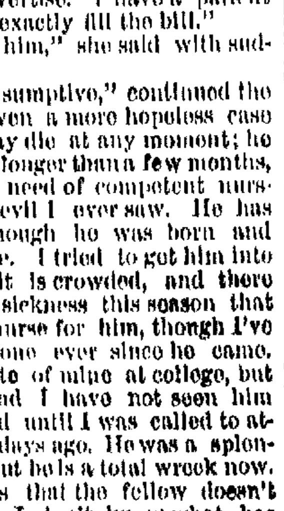
Emaciated children, with pimply, sallow skin, the Cuticura Remedies will prove a perfect blessing, cleansing the blood and skin of inherited impurities and expelling the germs of scrofula, rheumatism, consumption and severe skin diseases.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1.00; Soap, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY Use Cuticura Soap, an exquisitely perfumed Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler for One Dollar.



THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous system and banishes pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it. —THE PARENTS

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

WORDS FAIL. "Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can affect more cures by the proper and judicious use of Peruna. If he will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines, he will find that his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full directions for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book. Read the following:

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DR. HARTMAN.—Peruna sells very well here. I have ordered several lots since you were here. It is a fine remedy.
W. W. STEELE, Druggist.

MARY STEWART FACE POWDER contains no mineral poison. 25c. Druggists. April19-1y.

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Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,

Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,

DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for **TORPID LIVER** and **Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria,** Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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Kidney and Urinary Cure

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Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists.
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Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and other organs; Rheumatism, Weakness, Nervous and General Debility, Mental and Physical Prostration, Broken down Constitutions, Blotches, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Cough, Indigestion, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, &c.

Successfully Treated and Permanently Cured by Remedies that are not Injurious.

DR. ALBERT has discovered the greatest cure in the world for Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Languor, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of youth, and secret habits, which unfit the victim for business or other duties of life—blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible.

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Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

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MARRIED PERSONS or young men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness Loss of Procreative Powers, Impotency, or any other disqualifications, speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of DR. ALBERT, may confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction—which renders life a burden and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that ensue. Now who that understands this subject will deny that procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious destructive symptoms of both mind and body arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened. Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, and death.

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PERSONS RUINED in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

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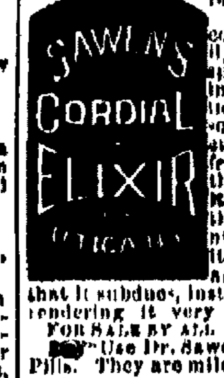

For the speedy and permanent cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and the summer complaint of Children Teething.

Purely vegetable in its composition. We can heartily recommend it for its speedy and decided effects in even the worst cases, curing without reaction, and soothing and healing as it cures. It never fails. I feel confident in affirming that no one has produced a Remedy which can equal the Cordial Elixir in the number and excellence of its points. It is so palatable and pleasant to the taste that it subdues, instead of producing nausea, rendering it very effective with children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Use Dr. Sawens' Improved Mandrake Pills. They are mild and effective. Price 25 cents.

Ask agent for free sample.

GRAND CHEAP EXCURSION

To Niagara Falls and Return for $5.50

Via Connotton Valley, Nickel Plate and New York Central R'ys.

A special train for Niagara Falls will be run over the Connotton Valley, leaving Coshocton on the morning of Monday, August 11th. Fare for the round trip from Coshocton only $5.50. Leaving Coshocton the morning of August 11th, the train will reach Cleveland at 10 a. m. Excursionists will have the entire day in Cleveland to visit Lake View Cemetery, where repose the remains of the lamented Garfield, and the hundred other attractions which abound in and about the Forest City. At 10 o'clock p. m. the excursion will resume its journey over the famous Nickel Plate for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arriving at the latter place at 7 o'clock a. m. the morning of the 12th. Here the day will be spent viewing the most magnificent cataract of the world; which is nothing less than to witness the waters of the four great American Lakes plunge 183 feet into a mad, wild, resistless torrent, foaming and raging against the rocky walls that encompass it. Whirlpool rapids; the great Rochling suspension bridge, containing more than 4,000 miles of wire cable and costing into cat money; the burning springs, fed by natural gas, and the charming walks about the islands are a few of the many attractions awaiting the tourist. Ample hotel accommodations have been secured at greatly reduced rates. The excursion will remain at the Falls during Tuesday night, giving all those going an opportunity for viewing the cataract by electric light. After a night's refreshing rest, the excursionists will face homewards at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The ride over the Nickel Plate and along the shore of Lake Erie is an experience our people should take the opportunity to secure. Passing through portions of New York, Pennsylvania and northern Ohio, the scenes are so varied that it would be useless to attempt description. After a few hours ride in comfortable coaches the party will reach home Wednesday evening. Courteous guides will accompany the excursion, so that ladies unattended by male escorts can be assured every attention throughout the trip. For further particulars apply to or address:
W. H. FAMISH, or W. H. MCLANE, Ticket Agent, "Special Excursion," Coshocton, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
AND BLOOD DISEASES.
PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

Athlophoros

ATHLOPHOROS is a novel word to most people who speak the English language. The Greeks used it centuries ago, meaning by it "THE PRIZE BEARER."

ATHLOPHOROS is the first and only medicine which has carried off the prize as the perfect remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Like two relentless tyrants they have for ages held their suffering victims in an iron grip. These poor sufferers have been as slaves in the power of their oppressors.

ATHLOPHOROS has entered the arena, engaged in conflict with the monsters, and won the victory. As the competitors in the Greek games of old could win only by the most severe tests of ability and endurance, so ATHLOPHOROS has won the prize, not alone by giving temporary relief, but by bringing an enduring cure, as well, to those who have suffered the excruciating agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

ATHLOPHOROS is a novelty, not only in name, but in its elements. It is unlike any preparation yet introduced.

ATHLOPHOROS acts on the blood, muscles and joints, removing the poison and acid from the blood, carries them out of the system.

ATHLOPHOROS is put up with consummate skill, and contains nothing that can possibly harm the most delicate constitution.

Now, do you want to suffer on and on? or do you want to be well?

"Athlophoros" WILL Cure You!

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HOP PLASTER

This porous plaster is absolutely *the best ever made*, combining the virtues of hops with gums, balsams and extracts. Its power is wonderful in curing diseases where other plasters simply relieve. Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain in the Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Chest, Affections of the Heart and Liver, and all pains or aches in any part cured instantly by the *Hop Plaster*. ☞ Try it. Price 25 cents or five for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price. Sold by all druggists and country stores. *Hop Plaster Company*, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

LAME BACK

☞ For constipation, loss of appetite and diseases of the bowels take Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills. 25 cents.

CATARRH Hay Fever

HAY-FEVER

is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts by mail. Sample bottle, by mail 10 cts.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Mar29-1y

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted for the services of stallion French (Lion, (last season) will please be prepared to settle for same, any time from the middle of to the last of August, as I expect to call on you at that time. Yours Respectfully,
P. O. PALMER,
Jul[illegible] Clarks, P. O., O.

THE DOUBLE KNOT

"I will marry him! I don't care what Aunt Jacintha says! Give up Ariel, indeed, because she happens to have a grudge against his uncle Geoffry! Indeed I won't! I ain't that kind of a—person!"

Pretty Camilla Caramel shut her red lips together with an air of determination very becoming to her blonde style of prettiness, as she whisked the dish water out of the back-door, and hung up the dish-pan with the air of a tragedy queen.

"Oh, why do people have grudges against anyone, I would like to know?" she demanded, seizing the broom and vigorously applying it to the rag carpet, as if that innocent article were in some way responsible for the long-cherished grudge. "I wouldn't consider myself a Christian if I had held a grudge for the last twenty years," continued Miss Camilla, who was just turned nineteen. "And I don't care a older what Aunt Jacintha says. I will marry Ariel! I'll run away with him to-morrow afternoon, as I promised him. Then maybe she'll be sorry for trying to browbeat me into refusing him."

And, having finished her sweeping, Camilla hurried upstairs to make preparations for the morrow's flitting.

But alas for the meditated elopement! "A still tongue makes a wise head," they say, and, perchance, a wise head makes a still tongue.

At all events, Camilla's pretty head was not wise, and her tongue was not still.

"Oho! you will, will you?" muttered Aunt Jacintha herself, as she stopped briskly from the half-open pantry, where she had been skimming the cream from last night's milk, unknown to her rebellious niece. "You'll elope, hey—with that ijot of a Theobald? But we'll see, miss—we'll see." And Aunt Jacintha shut her not very red lips with an air of determination that boded no good to Camilla's anticipated elopement. "We'll see whether you'll run away with Mr. Ariel Theobald, to-morrow afternoon," she continued, "if I have to shut you up on bread and water for a week! I would shut her up, too," muttered Miss Jacintha threateningly, "if there was any place to shut her up in. But the lock's off the spare-room door—and anyhow she could jump out of the window on to the grass underneath, and not break a bone. But I'll think of something before to-morrow afternoon—see if I don't!"

And putting on her studying-cap, Miss Jacintha did think of some purpose.

She thought of the new church, out on Locust Hill, that was recently finished, and had been awaiting the arrival of the new minister, the Rev. Samuel Summerset, to perform the dedication services.

"It won't be any sin to shut her up in that fur a few hours, seein' it ain't never been dedicated yet," thought Miss Jacintha, as a salvo to her slightly reproachful conscience. "And I kin tell Dick Pettigrew I want the key, so as to take a friend to see the church. That'll be true, too; fur of course me an' Camilla are friends, though she does get a little fractious sometimes."

Dick Pettigrew, the sexton, lived a short distance from the church, and being the victim of chronic laziness, there was no probability of his intruding on the scene of the proposed imprisonment.

The key was procured.

Prancer, the yellow horse—whose name was about as much of a misnomer as could well be imagined—was hitched to the pony-carriage, and Miss Jacintha and her niece set off to "see how the new church looked, now 'twas done," as Aunt Jacintha remarked hypocritically.

"We'll have to hurry, there's so much to do to-day!" suggested Camilla, thinking uneasily of her unpacked satchel, and her meditated tryst at the end of the lane.

"Time enough!" cheerfully observed the aunt as they drew rein in front of the pretty Gothic-roofed church.

After entering and admiring the gloomy interior of the building for a time, Miss Jacintha took advantage of a moment's abstraction on the part of her niece, whipped out of the door, locked it, and after returning the key to the sexton, was soon jogging serenely on her homeward way, leaving poor Camilla bewildered, frightened, and indignant at finding herself so unexpectedly a prisoner.

But

The best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley,
And leave us naught but care and pain for promised joy!

as Miss Jacintha found before night.

"I'll go back before dark, and let her out," she thought, feeling a little compunctious, but not enough so to alter her determination.

* * * * *

"I'll never consent to it—never!" thundered Mr. Geoffry Theobald, a pompous old gentleman, with a bald spot on his head—not so very old, either, being yet on the sunny side of forty-five; but, in the opinion of his nephew, who was just twenty-three, Uncle Geoffry seemed "aged and grey" indeed. "I'll never consent to it!" thundered Mr. Theobald again. "Marry one of that breed of vipers, sir, and I'll—I'll——"

"But, uncle——"

"Leave the room!" commanded his uncle imperiously.

Whereupon, Mr. Ariel Theobald left the room, drawing a long breath of relief, as he felt that the dreaded interview was over at last.

"He'll forgive me when once the knot is tied," he thought complacently, as he packed a clean shirt, with a few other necessaries, in a small hand-bag, to be carried with him to the trysting-place in the lane.

"Ahem! Would you b'lieve, Mr. Theobald, that that there nephew of yourn is a fixin' to 'lope with Camilly Caramel at four o'clock this evenin'?"

The Widow Hocken, who "did" for Uncle Geoffry, and laid palpable siege to his bachelor affections, had brought a bit of startling news this time.

"What!" vociferated Mr. Theobald, astounded and indignant. "Ariel—elope?"

"He's a packin' up his duds now," asserted Mrs. Hocken, quailing before her employer's angry eye. "You kin peak through the key-hole in the chamber-door an' see fur yourself, if you don't b'lieve me," she added in injured tones.

Surprised as he was, Uncle Geoffry was scarcely the one to "peak through the key-hole" on whatever provocation.

"Shill I go an' turn the key an' lock him in?" queried the widow, her sharp grey eyes twinkling with a cunning smile. "But, though, 'twouldn't do no good if I did," she added reflectively, "fur he's spry as a cat, an' could climb out of the winder in no time."

Uncle Geoffry scowled at the widow's suggestion, and endeavored to dismiss it from his mind; but it would not be.

"I'd lock him up if I could," he muttered vindictively, "or do anything practicabl to keep him from disgracing himself by marrying any connection of that woman's."

"Ain't no place you could lock him in," commented the widow. "If the winders was only high an' tight now, like them in the new church-house, you might do it. Couldn't nothin' git out o' them—not even a cat."

The new church! Sure enough. There was the big Bible Uncle Geoffry had bought in the city to be presented to the church.

He might—he could—he would take it over to-day, send Ariel in to leave it in the pulpit, and quietly turn the key on him, keeping him a prisoner for a few hours, thus preventing the elopement, for the time being at least.

"And who knows but the girl will refuse to speak to him, after being disappointed once?" he thought. "No doubt she's a little spitfire, like her aunt."

And as Uncle Geoffry had planned it, so it happened.

"Hum! Wonder who'll be a-wanting a key next?" grumbled Dick Pettigrew, as he watched the uncle and nephew drive leisurely away down the grassy road leading to the church. "Somethin' must be a-goin' on there, I reckin."

"My back's so lame I won't go in," declared Mr. Theobald carelessly.

But when his nephew had disappeared within the portals of the church, he made no bones of jumping down after him, quickly turning the key in the lock, and climbing back to his seat in the buggy again, with more alacrity than might have been expected, considering his "lame back."

Half an hour after Mr. Theobald had driven homeward over the grassy road again, Dick Pettigrew, whose curiosity had got the better of his laziness, betook himself to the new church "to see what was going on, sure enough."

He was somewhat surprised to find only a smiling young couple, promenading the gloomy aisles of the sanctuary.

"Hello, Dick! You want to sweep up or something, I suppose?" smiled Ariel pleasantly.

And with Camilla leaning on his arm, they coolly walked out of the door and away.

The shadows of eventide were slowly settling down around the grassy knolls and viny dells of Locust Hill.

The cows came home with panting sides and dripping dew laps, gently tinkling their bells and chewing their cuds, as they slowly "wended their weary way in a homeward direction."

"Too late for this elopement to-day," thought Miss Jacintha complacently, as she pushed open the ponderous church-door, and ran plump into the arms of a rather stout, elderly gentleman, with a bald spot on the top of his head.

"Hey—what—madame!" puffed the gentleman, who was no other than Mr. Geoffry Theobald himself.

"Where—where is my niece?" demanded Miss Jacintha, nearly fainting with surprise and alarm.

"How the deuce do you suppose I know where your niece is? Where is my nephew, I say?"

"But I shut her up here," groaned Miss Caramel desperately, "and she's gone!"

"Shut her up?" sputtered Uncle Geoffry. "Why, I shut him up to keep him away from her, and——"

Then it all came out.

"And of course they're married by this time," sobbed Miss Jacintha, wiping her eyes.

Choleric as he was, Uncle Geoffry could not stand the sight of a woman's tears.

"Don't—don't cry," he begged.

Whereupon Miss Jacintha only cried the more.

Mr. Theobald grew desperate.

"If you hadn't refused me twenty years ago, you wouldn't object to their being married," he declared bitterly.

"But I was sorry for it, and wrote for you to come back again, but you wouldn't" murmured Miss Jacintha behind her handkerchief.

"It ain't too late now," suggested Uncle Geoffry artfully. "Why can't we elope as well as the youngsters, Jacintha?"

And after a little more persuasion, the tears were displaced by smiles.

Next day a comfortabl-looking middle-aged couple were ushered into the parlor of the parsonage by the minister's wife herself.

"Too late, Uncle Geoffry—too late, Aunt Jacintha!" cried Ariel Theobald, coming gaily forward, with Camilla clinging to his arm. "The knot's already tied."

"It is, hey?" responded Uncle Geoffry good-humoredly. "Suppose we make a double knot of it then?"

And before Ariel or Camilla had recovered from their surprise, Uncle Geoffry and Aunt Jacintha had joined hands before the minister, and the marriage service was already being pronounced.

Twenty Bushels from 100 Pounds Phosphate.

BAINBRIDGE, O., Oct. 7, 1883.—Bowker Fertilizer Co., Gents: I used your Bowker's Phosphate at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, and raised 20 bushels of wheat per acre. My whole crop was 750 bushels, due, as I believe, to the use of your phosphate, for where none was used my wheat was not worth cutting. AARON HEAD.

FOR years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever. I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I regard myself cured.—G. SCHREIBER, Supt. of Cordage Co., Elizabeth, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

HAY FEVER. I have used Ely's Cream Balm for Hay Fever, and have experienced great relief. I recommend it as the best of all the remedies I have tried.—T. B. JENKS, Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price 50 cents.

HE who climbs above the cares of this world, and turns his face to God, has found the sunny side of life.

Their Name is Legion

Legions of people have had their lives made miserable by piles. This painful difficulty is often induced and always aggravated by constipation. Kidney Wort is the great remedy for all affections of this kind. It acts as a gentle cathartic, promotes a healthy action of the bowels, and soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces. It has cured hundreds of cases where all other remedies and applications have failed. Sold by all druggists.

VALUE no man for his opinion; but esteem him according as his life corresponds with the rules of piety and justice.

IN cases of rheumatism or neuralgia a specific like Athloporos has very often up-hill work to do. So many remedies have been tried in vain, that all faith in a cure has fled. But Athlophoros quickly re-establishes faith, and goes right on with its work. William S. Williams, Hartford, Conn., writes: "Had rheumatism for a month. The efforts of two good doctors were vain. Tried Athlophoros, with speedy relief. Feel well enough to say I am cured, and that the remedy is one I am not afraid to recommend."

TAKE care with whom you make an acquaintance.

FOR positive curative effects, one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other name.

IT is a great mistake to avoid actual duties while planning imaginary ones.

THE well known strengthening properties Iron combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, improve the blood and complexion
Aug 2-5t.

MANY men are mere warehouses full of merchandise—the heart and head are stuffed with goods.

ABSOLUTELY the best Porous Plaster ever made. The Hop Plaster is composed of fresh hops, balsam and gums. Weak back, side ache, sore chest, and pains are speedily cured by its use. Apply one. Only 25c at any drug store.

WE find many things to which the prohibition of them constitutes the only temptation.

AYRE'S Ague Cure breaks up the chill and fever, expels the poison from the system, and restores health. Warranted to cure.

ONE trouble make us forget a thousand mercies.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is recommended by the best physicians as the only reliable blood purifier.

PURITY, sincerity, obedience, and self-surrender—these are the marble steps that lead to the spiritual temple.

UNGRACIOUSNESS is wholly opposed to all ideas of good breeding.

High Priced Butter

Dairymen often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by having a uniform gilt edged article. To put the "gilt edge" on when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt and perfect in operation.

IT is not when we are most pleased with ourselves that we please God the most.

THE President of the Cambridge, Mass., Fire Ins. Co., says: "I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up and strengthening remedy."

ALMOST the best rule of life is to be worthy of one's self.

A Lady's Perfect Companion,

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH, a new book, tells how any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to prevent and overcome morning sickness, swelled limbs, and all other evils attending pregnancy. Physicians highly recommend it as the wife's true private companion. Send two-cent stamp for full descriptive circular, testimonials, and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address, FRANK THOMAS & Co., Pubs., Baltimore, Md.
Jan19-p8m.-1y.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to all Fit cases. Send to Dr Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
CANCER INSTITUTE, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa. Go to it.

A Generation's Changes.

There are thousands of people living in this country to-day who never expected slavery and other fixed institutions to be brought to an end in their day and generation. Those wrongs to a down-trodden race were deemed invincible, yet one generation has seen them blotted out and now the present one sees just as great evils confronted with an army just as strong as any that ever waged war, for the benefit of the oppressed. Change is written everywhere! The ills and woes of mankind are claiming attention, and the coming generation can erect the monument over many of the flourishing evils of to-day. In no profession is there more advancement than in the science of medicine. Physicians are learning to practice common sense as well as medicine. They are beginning to prescribe Peruna for a large number of the complaints of mankind, and with astonishing success. They should keep on in the good work and the end is assured. Send for the book on the "Ill of Life" and for a bottle of Peruna, to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.
For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by M. W. Mc Naughton & Co. Coshocton, O.

Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.
Price 50 cents and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

TOBACCO CHEWERS
A REWARD
Of $858 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great
ZOO-ZOO
CHEWING TOBACCO
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $60 to 2d, $50 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th. 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second highest, $90, and so on down to a 10ct. plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 24th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 26th, to the
WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.
☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope.
This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.
☞ Insist on having it and you will use no other.

(*Continued from last week.*)

How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented by James Boss, who started in business in 1854, and the methods and tools used in making these watch cases are covered by patents. *This is the only watch case made under this process.* For many years the introduction of these goods was slow, owing to popular prejudice against "plated" goods, but gradually the public learned that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* was *not* a *cheap gold-washed* or *electro-plated* article, but was made of *genuine gold plates* of *standard quality* and *thickness.* Conscientious adherence to the determination to make the *best* watch case ever put on the market, and the adoption of every improvement suggested, has made the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* the STANDARD. TRADE MARK In this watch case the parts most subject to wear—the *bow, crown, hinges, thumb-catches,* etc., are made of SOLID GOLD.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(*To be continued.*)

$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
ATTENTION, SMOKERS!

All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. *Contest closes November 30th.* All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham *not later than December 15th.* No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published, Dec. 22, in Boston, *Herald*; New York, *Herald*; Philadelphia, *Times*; Durham N. C., *Tobacco Plant*; New Orleans, *Times-Democrat*; Cincinnati, *Enquirer*, Chicago, *Daily News*; San Francisco, *Chronicle*. Address,
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM N. C.
Every genuine package has picture of Bull.
☞ See our next announcement.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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AROMANNA

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Distress after Eating, Belching of Food, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Blood Purifier, Etc.

This purely vegetable preparation surpasses any medicine recommended for the above diseases. Give it a trial. Price, 25 and 75 cents.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Throat Affections, use DU LAC'S SWISS BALSAM. It never fails. Contains no morphia or opium. Prices 25 and 75 cents.

To prove their merits I don't say to you buy (as others do), but I say to you try a sample bottle, FREE, at J. F. COMPTON'S, Coshocton, Ohio.

G. HOLDSTEIN, Proprietor,
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Dr. Frease's Water Cure Establishment,

A health institution in its 30th year. For nearly all kind of chronic diseases, and especially the disease of women. OPEN AT ALL SEASONS. Circulars free. Address,
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May17-6m. NewBrighton, Beaver co., Pa

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When every other remedy has failed there is hope in Peruna. Thousands are now in the enjoyment of perfect health from its use who had been given up hopelessly to die by physicians and friends. In consequence of its nice adaptation to the support of weakened organs it is the only medicine needed in all the common ills of life.

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Invariably Cures Chronic Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Vertigo, Sickness of the Stomach and Biliousness. For Diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases caused by them, take

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Peruna is producing a revolution in the history of medicine which will only end when its use will be exclusive and universal. For "The Ills of Life," address S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Price $1. 6 bottles $5. Directions in both English and German. No. 5.

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TOBACCO
EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN
PURITY,
RICHNESS
And FLAVOR,
And is the
GREAT
AMERICAN CHEW

EASY CHAIR
BAG GRANULATED, AND
WIDE AWAKE
LONG CUT,

Are the two most Popular, Delightful and Satisfactory SMOKING TOBACCOS of the day.

Price, 10 Cents for 4 oz. Packages.
SPENCE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati.

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

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The Secretary of the Faculty,
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FOR TEN MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN,
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ALONG THE LINE OF THE
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Through the Great Wheat-Belt of America.

40 Million acres of the best agricultural, mineral, forest and grazing lands in the United States are now open for settlement.
20 Million acres of railroad lands for sale at $2.60 to $4 per acre, on 5 years time if desired.
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The Northern Pacific Country possesses rich and rich natural resources ready to be developed into profitable industries.
For maps and pamphlets address and mention this paper.
CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Commissioner N. P. R. R., St Paul Minn

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

1884.
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1884.

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BURIAL CASES & SHROUDS
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Main Street, COSHOCTON, OHIO

NOTICE TO
TEACHERS.

The Board of School Examiners of Coshocton county, will meet at the

Old Union School House,
COR. THIRD & SYCAMORE STS.,
COSHOCTON, OHIO.

Second and fourth Saturdays of March, April September, October, November, and December, and on the fourth Saturday the remaining months of the year.

Examinations will commence promptly at
—NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—

Each applicant will be required to pay to the Board of Examiners, before entering upon examination, a fee of
—FIFTY CENTS.—

Applicants are also required to furnish a stamped envelope with their address written thereon, on which the result of their examination will be forwarded to them by mail.

B. F. SELLS'
LIVERY STABLE,
In rear of Central House,
Main Street, Coshocton, O

Having a good stock of sound, young traveling horses, substantial and fashionable carriages, I am prepared to accommodate the public at all times, at reasonable rates, with Buggies, Carriages, and Saddle Horses.

Horse Feed and Stalls Always Ready

Superintending my business in person, and keeping the best of employees, I am prepared to feed and take the best of care of horses entrusted to my charge, at reasonable rate. Give me a call. B. F. SELLS.

JOY TO THE WORLD!
THERE IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
DRUNKENNESS
Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance the happiest results followed. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

Prepared by GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 RACE ST., CINCINNATI, O. Send for circular. For Sale by

Dr. S. H. LEE, Druggist,
Apr1

TILING! TILING!

Do you want to increase the value of your land 50 per cent? Drain it and buy you tiling at the FRAZEYSBURG TILE WORKS. 3 to 8 inch tiling of the best material and at the lowest prices. Cheaper than ditching, for you have your ditches to dig out yearly, while tiling lasts your life time. Address
JOHN A. EVANS, Frazeysburg, O

Parker's Tonic
A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S TONIC.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM

The best, cleanest and most economical hair dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair.

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching.

HISCOX & CO.,
163 William Street, New York.
50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in medicine. Great saving in buying dollar size.

OFFICERS of the late war who were refused pay for the time between date of commission and official muster, will find it to their interest to communicate promptly, and with particulars, with McNEILL & BIRCH, Attorneys and Solicitors, Drawer 457, Washington, D. C. No fees in advance, honorable dealing; highest references.

Connotton Valley R. R. Time Card.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, April 13th, the trains on the line of this Railway will arrive and depart from Coshocton, as follows:

Standard Time 33 minutes slower than Cleveland Time.

Leave Coshocton.		Arrive, Cleveland.	
Express	4:47 a m	Express	9:47 a m
Mail	2:17 p m	Mail	7:07 p m
Local Freight	6:17 a m	Local Fr't Arr	
Leave Cleveland.		Canton	11:00 p m
Mail	7:05 a m	Arrive Coshocton.	
Express	3:00 p m	Mail	11:57 a m
Local Freight		Express	8:00 p m
Canton	1:52 p m	Local Freight	7:15 p m

Trains arrive and depart from New Passenger Depot, Cleveland, one thousand feet from Public Square.

SAM. BRIGGS, Rec'r. & Gen. Man'r. Cleveland, O. — R. B. DUNHAM, Gen Pass. Ag't. Canton, O.
ALBERT ROKUSEK, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Ag't. Cleveland, O

TIME TABLE.
(PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R'Y.)
PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
(Corrected January 13th, 1884.)
—0—

Trains depart at P. C. and St. L. Ry. Depot at Coshocton, as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Depart.
Western Express	*12:42 p. m.
Mail Express	*5:27 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	*12:55 a. m.
Fast Line	*3:18 a. m.
Columbus Accommodation	†6:14 a. m.
Local Freight	†8:30 a m

GOING EAST.

	Depart.
Limited Express	*1:48 a. m
Day Express	*2:19 a. m.
Eastern Express	*10:10 a. m.
Fast Line	*2:12 p. m.
Dennison Accommodation	†7:10 p. m.
Local Freight	†12:30 p m

*Every day. †Except Sunday.

Through coaches from Coshocton to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Coshocton to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

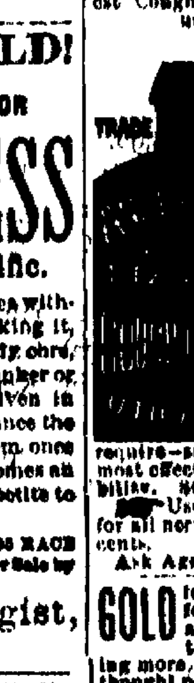
For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to W. H. Parrish, Ticket Agent, Coshocton, O.

Trains run by Central Standard time, which is 25 minutes slower than Coshocton time.

JAS. McCREA, Manager, Columbus, O. — E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Tick't A. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WARRANTED — The best and cheapest Cough Cure in use. | WARRANTED — to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Price 25 and 50 Cents.



This cough cure is unparalled for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat Lungs and bronchial tubes. Physicians are constantly ordering consumptive patients to the Pine Woods: we have succeeded in bringing all the virtues of the "Pineries" to the invalid at home—accomplishing what many have long tried to do. We have demonstrated the perfect solubility of the tar and thereby its ready absorption into the system—by a much more rapid and general power than merely inhaling the air of the Pineries. It is perfectly safe to be taken as the case may require—small and frequent doses being the most effectual in allaying the existent irritability. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

☞ Use Dr. Sawens Magic Nervine Pills for all nervous diseases. Sent by mail. Price 50 cents.

Ask Agent for Free Sample.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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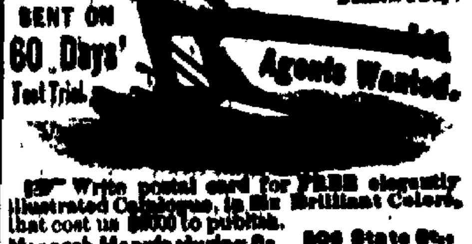
Fast Potato Digging



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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Answers to Questions in Grammar

At the teachers' examination held Saturday, July 26, 1883.

1—"What" (2d line) is an adjective and modifies "wonder."

"Wonder" (2d line) is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, nominative case, after "is" (understood.)

2—"That" (2d line) is a copulative conjunction, introducing the sentence.

"That" (3d line) is a relative pro noun, representing its antecedent "gifts;" third person, plural number, nominative case, subject of "can make."

"That" (4th line) is a relative pro noun, representing its antecedent "draught;" third person, singular number, objective of "holds."

3—"Should be threatened" (fifth line) is a verb, regular, passive voice, potential mode, past tense, third person plural number, to agree with its subjects, "health" and "virtue."

4—You who thrive will excel.
Here is the book which you lost.
See the boy whom flattery spoils.
Thou that hast sinned, come forth.

5—When the subject of a verb is a relative pronoun, the antecedent determines the number of the verb.

6—A verb having two or more subjects of different persons connected by, OR or NOR, agrees with the subject nearest to it, and must be understood with the rest in the required person and number.

7—Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

Which should be changed to "that" because that should be used after an antecedent consisting of a noun used in an unlimited sense.

"Burns," singular, should be changed to "burn," plural, to agree with its subject "that."

8—I do not doubt that he is honest.

"That" should be used after expressions implying doubt.

9—This is one of the most valuable books that have appeared in any language.

"Has," singular, should be changed to "have," plural, because the verb should agree with its subject, the relative "that."

10—He, and not I, is chosen.

"Are," plural, should be changed to "is," singular, because a verb having two subjects of different persons, one affirmative and the other negative, agrees in person and in number with the affirmative subject.

Transfers of Real Estate

The following transfers have been made at the Recorder's office since our last:

John M. Crawford to Houston Hay half of lot 34 in Ricketts addition to Coshocton, for $1.

Mary E. Donley to James Sharpless 3 acres in Bedford tp, for $500.

Robt. Porteus, administrator to Jno. Porteus, 114 acres in Tuscarawas tp, for $6,210.

Robt. Porteus, administrator to Margaret Hines, lot 4 in Iron and Steel Works addition to Coshocton, for $1,000.

Lewis Denzer to N. J. Hootman lot in Plainfield for $590.

James Smalley to H. and W. Gamble, lots 64 and 65 in Agricultural Society's addition to Coshocton, for $400.

Wm. B. Barkhill to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Keene, part of lot 16 in Keene, for $1500.

Josephine Laken et al, to Hiram Wilson, lot 3 in New Castle for $300. Quit claim.

Jeremiah W. Fortune to Jane Jones, 1 and one-fifth acres in Jackson tp, for $125.

Avondale.

DEFERRED.

About twenty took advantage of the excursion to Cleveland, last Friday and others would have gone but for the busy season.

Several of our young folks, with the cornet band, spent an evening last week with Johnnie Hamilton and had a good time.

A large crowd attended the lawn fete last Saturday evening, which made everybody feel good, and the sisters of the church happy. Proceeds amounted to $63.

I understand our band will soon prepare for the campaign.

Rev. Moore preached last Sabbath, and will preach every two weeks for the present. The congregation are taking steps to have him settled.

J. C. Philabaum, of this place, was kicked by a mule a few days ago and died from the effects. Con was a good boy and the community will greatly miss him. He leaves a wife and three children dependent on him for support.

Thos. Stiner & Co. have bought a new Minnesota Chief Thresher and will start this Monday morning on their yearly trip.

Boyd & Elliott threshers will commence to-day also, at the farm of J. C. Ferrell.

Seldon McCormic is having elevators put in his large ware house so he can handle the large amount of grain with greater speed.

John Lawrence, of Chili, shipped about five car loads of wool from this place this season.

It is rumored we are to have a new saloon in the room formerly occupied as a drug store.

Conesville

Works is being rapidly pushed on the branch railroad to mines. Probably will commence mining August 15. capacity of mines will be large, two hundred or more tons daily. Will give description of chutes in the near future.

The Banner Sabbath School will hold a picnic in the near future.

Mr. Ira Wilcox, of Wills Creek is again prepared to furnish our citizens with fresh meat twice a week. We bespeak for him a good patronage.

M. Lapp is threshing in the neighborhood. A fair yield of wheat.

New Moscow.

The Democrats of Virginia township are unusually quiet. Their once happy faces now seem to indicate painful anxiety and distressing thoughts for they can not stand on their platform without splitting themselves, and they feel it is certain defeat to put the hangman of New York against the Plumed Knight of Maine.

Our township pound was dedicated last week by the placing of a couple of hogs within its massive walls. The services were not commenced, however, until the owner appeared. On her arrival a blessing was hastily pronounced, and the poor swine set at liberty.

The concert and festival given last Saturday night by the Mill Fork singing class was both interesting and refreshing. The performances were good, but the ice cream and cakes were better. The New Moscow Cornet Band, with their teacher, Prof. Crom, rendered very good music. The proceeds, which were to go towards purchasing an organ for the Mill Fork Sunday School, were $50.

H. E. Bown caught a Miller last Sunday that measured 5 feet, 8½ inches in length.

Fred Mayers, of Roscoe, has commenced the stone work for the bridge over Moscow creek at Magness Ford.

Mr. George Ogle, of this place, acted as clerk and weigh master for Bown last week.

The house of Thorton Darr, about three miles north of here, now occupied by a Mrs. Webb and family, was attacked one night last week by an unknown party. The glass and sash were broken out of the windows, and one or two of the inmates of the house were hurt. No serious damage was done.

Mr. George Crider and Miss Nannie Cornell met with a slight accident while buggy riding last Sunday evening, but fortunately neither of them were hurt.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at this place next Saturday and Sunday; Rev. Stroupe P. E.

SIMEON.

Keene.

At a recent meeting of the Keene M. E. Sunday School a committee was appointed to frame resolutions touching the death of Miss Anna Adams.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend, Miss Anna Adams, therefore,

Resolved, That though we mourn her loss, we bow in humility and submission to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the Sunday School loses a faithful officer and teacher, the Missionary Society a competent Treasurer, and the Church a worthy member.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the mourning friends, and also a copy for publication be sent to the county papers.

MRS. WM. WOLFE,
MRS. M. HUSHOUR,
MISS MARY BECHTOL,
MR. B. HUSHOUR.

Orange.

The M. E. Sabbath School at this place held their Children's Day last Sabbath, having two exercises, afternoon and evening. The programs for the two exercises were almost entirely different, some of which required considerable practice. The scholars acquitted themselves superbly and are entitled to great praise for the perfectness of their exercises. The building was not large enough to seat the highly entertained audience. The receipts of the day were $12. Rev. W. C. Endley and Mrs. Sade Richmond are entitled to much credit for their untiring efforts in training the children for their work, and an appreciative community return their thanks.

The Sunday School, assisted by the citizens of the village, are making arrangements for an ice cream festival on the evening of August 2d, the proceeds to go towards liquidating the debt on the church lot.

The breaking of the aqueduct here, on the morning of the 25th inst., is seriously interfering with business, stopping the mill and the shipment of wheat. Since the break was first made by the water not being shut off, the constant flow of water through the break, up to the evening of the 29th, has enlarged the break to nearly double its original size, and made the berm bank side entirely impassable for team and wagon; by the constant carrying in of the rain the towing path is entirely cut away. On Sabbath the State hands built a dam across the canal under the Orange bridge, so as to bring down the State boat from the upper division, and it was brought down that evening with a full set of hands and also quite a lot of timber. The towing path is now cut above old Evansburg so as to draw off the surplus water. The probabilities are that it will be a month before navigation will be open here. The supposed cause of the break is the neglect to stop a leak at time of repairing the other break and the settling of the south and of the east abutments, caused by the other break.

Mr. A. B. Paul, of the Mt. V., C. & W. Railway, is here, and reports the surveyors near the White Eyes culverts and that probably they will be at this point about the 1st of August. Orange is not shouting over the prospects of a railroad.

Mr. Jabez Norman and family returned this evening from Morehead, Ky. Not liking that part of the country for a home, he has come to possible stay. They traveled the entire distance in wagons, being ten days on the road. Mr. Wm. Norris and family have also returned from the same place by wagon. They did not find the blue grass country what they expected.

A few days ago Mr. Smith Jones had a valuable mare crippled, probably for life, supposed to be from a kick received while in pasture. The bones in the lower part of the shoulder were broken.

The rains caught some oats and hay in bad shape, which will be spoiled, but that will be largely over balanced by the good did to corn, potatoes and pastures. OCCASIONAL.

Plainfield

Miss Ada V. Johnson is teaching a normal school of two months in our town.

Mr. Trueman, of Bridgeport, O., is visiting parents here.

Rev. Joel Thrapp, of Adrian, Mich., President of the Muskingum Conference, M. P. Church, occupied the pulpit of Rev. D. Trueman on Saturday and Sunday last.

John Williams, of Muskingum county, will deliver a discourse on the subject of Santification Entire, or Perfect Love, in the M. P. Church in Plainfield on Sunday, August 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Come and hear.

J. R. Williams has so far recovered from his stroke of paralysis as to be able to go around the door yard.

I. W. Johnson is no better.

Jason Babcock is building a house in town.

Wills Creek is lower than for many years.

Hay is nearly all harvested. Wheat is being threshed and turns out on an average of about 18 bushels to the acre. C. D. Forney has over 800 bushels—an average of 29 bushels per acre. M.

Keene High School.

The fifth year of the Keene High School will begin Monday, September 1st. It is desirable that students start as early in the term as possible. Vacations will occur during Fair week and at the holidays; otherwise the year will be uninterrupted. Students from a distance will find good opportunities and accommodations. For further particulars call on or address

T. D. DUNCAN,
7-2-3t Keene, Ohio.

LAST Saturday the gas company at Washington city turned off the gas, leaving the city in total darkness. An electric light company which had a circle of lights complete around the dome of the capitol for experimental purposes, after an hour's darkness astonished the Washingtonites who were groping around by turning on a flood of light by which ordinary newspaper print could be read fifteen squares away.

Two steamers, the Laxham, an English, and the Gijon, a Spanish steamer collided off the coast of Spain. The Laxham sank but most of the passengers and crew escaped to the Gijon, which also sank, carrying down 130 souls. A great many saved themselves.

WM. YOUNG, of Erie, Penn., purchased a large bull dog for $25, and chained him in the barn yard. The dog got loose last Saturday evening and attacked Mr. Young, tearing his throat and mangling him in a horrible manner. His young daughter attacked the dog in a heroic manner, and clubbed him insensible, thus saving her father's life.

A COMMENTARY

On the Old and New Testament.

Critical and explanatory by Drs. Jamieson, Fausett and Brown. Far in advance of the old works now in use, this commentary has been prepared by three eminent Divines distinguished alike for their scholarship and piety. It combines the critical with the practical and experimental, and embodies the knowledge necessary to keep the reader abreast of the current research and thoughts of the day in which we live. A favorable opportunity is now presented Sunday School workers and families of this community, by Rev. J. C. Dyey, to enrich their libraries with this valuable work.

Astonishing

The most extraordinary feat ever performed by a woman will take place at the popular pleasure resort, Congress Lake, Sunday, Aug. 10th, for which day the Connotton Valley Railway has secured at an enormous expense the only living female Aeronaut. Miss Lotta M. Leon, of Denver, Col., to make one of the most thrilling balloon ascensions ever made in this country. The lady will use a balloon 150 feet in circumference, without any car, basket or ropes attached; simply a trapeze bar, on which she will give a regular trapeze performance while sailing skyward. She is under the management of Prof. Oscar Hunt, the famous aeronaut who made two ascensions at the Lake last season. The Canton city Band of 24 pieces will furnish the music. Make it a point to go to Congress Lake Sunday, August 10th, and enjoy a day of rare sport.

Attention Co F!

COSHOCTON, O., July 31st, 1884.

In pursuance to regimental order No. 15, you are commanded to assemble at the Armory at 6 o'clock A. M., prompt, Aug. 11th, to go in camp at Columbus, O. You will provide yourselves with knife, fork, spoon and white gloves. By order of

S. M. PRICE,
Captain Commanding Company.
(Democrat please copy.)

A GREAT cry is raised by the press against any more polar expeditions. Of course the loss of life seems very disproportionate to the results accomplished, yet who knows but what some Columbus may make discoveries that will amply compensate science for the loss she has sustained in the deaths of many of her gallant devotees. It must be remembered that Columbus's voyages of discovery were hooted at by the populace until he demonstrated the power of brains over ignorance and superstition.

THE Soldiers' Monument at Dayton, which is dedicated this week, is built of granite, and is 85 feet high. The column is set on a pedestal 40 feet from the ground, and is 28 feet in height, weighing 23 tons. It has cost $35,000, and $10,000 additional was raised to pay dedication expenses.

MISS HELEN OWENS, a beautiful young lady of Avondale, Maryland, eloped with a negro, black as the ace of spades, last week. She belongs to one of the finest families of Southern chivalry, and the event has produced considerable excitement.

AN exchange records that one of its subscribers is dead at the ripe old age of 102, and says that his great age is due to his correct habits. "He never used tobacco or alcoholic drinks, and never voted the Democratic ticket.

WM. MCBRIDE, a painter, son of S. G. McBride, near Zanesville, was found dead near the C. & M. V. Railway track, supposed to be murdered and placed on the track to conceal the crime.

They All Do It.

The assertion that newspaper humorists are of somber dispositions and never laugh is ridiculous. Mark Twain has laughed six full set of new store teeth to pieces in the past three years. Bill Nye telephones all over the country before he laughs so that the people will not think they hear a tornado approaching. Bob Burdette has split his side laughing, and now wears them tacked up with old wax ends. P. V. Nasby's laugh is frequently used as a fog-horn on the lake at Toledo. White has laughed the hair off the top of his head. Lewis, the *Free Press* man, has the faculty of laughing sixteen ways at one time. Bailey, of the *Danbury News*, hires six men and a policeman to hold him when he laughs. The *Texas Siftings* man adds largely to his income each spring by renting out his laugh to a carpet-cleaning company, and the funny editorial writer of the Philadelphia *Ledger*—well, perhaps there are some exceptions.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A few days ago a boy named Ulmar, of Portland, Me., got a piece of steel into one of his hands. A surgeon examined the wound, and decided that he would have to cut the hand open for two inches to extract the piece of steel. He first took the boy to the Western light station, and tried the value of electricity as a surgical aid. The piece of steel had gone down through the hand. A steel instrument was inserted into the wound until it reached the piece, and the instrument was then magnetized and drawn from the wound, drawing the piece with it, leaving only the small hole where it had entered to heal, and thoroby saving the usefulness of the hand.

Mississippi levee builders are packing in Spanish moss, which is said to prevent crawfish boring holes.

Two Thousand Sandwiches

English bars, where English beer may be drank, and sandwiches, cut after the usual fashion, may be eaten between meals, are to be met with now in greater numbers than formerly in certain quarters of Paris. But there is an art in the cutting of sandwiches, as there is in most things, and French waiters, who are more in the habit of inserting a slice of meat into the French roll which then goes by the name of sandwich, than of preparing the article on British principles, take generally longer in serving a customer than a London waiter would do. There is, however, one of the fraternity of Parisian *garcons* whose reputation as a sandwich cutter is henceforth made, and who, in proving his capacity, has won the sum of £40. He was, it seems, being grumbled at, a day or two ago, by an irritated Englishman, who, wanting his afternoon sandwich, and wanting it quickly, indulged with some friends in disparaging remarks about the clumsiness of French waiters. The serving man at the bar felt himself wounded in his *amour propre*, and on the customer offering to bet 1,000 francs that he could not cut two thousand sandwiches in the space of twenty-four hours, accepted the challenge, the Briton consenting to pay the value of the bread and ham in the event of his losing. He did lose, for the two thousand sandwiches were cut in the presence of witnesses within the time named, and he paid without a murmur, say the French papers. As for the sandwiches, they were handed over to the Paris hospitals.—*London Standard.*

This notice was recently posted in Jasper, Texas: "Lost or strade, a Sorel horse to wite feet and wite face. Blind in on I five doler reword."

MARKETS.

Coshocton Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by D. H. Mortley, Grocer, N. E. Corner.

Apples, green, per bushel	40
Apples, dried, per pound	5 to 6
Butter, per pound	12
Bacon, sides, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	2 40 to 250
Beeswax, per pound	25
Chickens, per pair, spring	40
Corn Meal, per sack	25 to 30
Dried peaches, pared, per lb	10
Eggs per dozen	12
Flour per sack	1 35
Flour by Patent Process	1 70
Hams per pound Country	12
Honey per pound	15
Lard per pound	9
Onions, per bushel	45
Onion Sets, per bush	60 to 00
Potatoes New per bushel	70
Peaches, dried, per pound	6to7
Shoulders per pound	8
Salt per barrel	1 25
Tallow per pound	6 to 7

Subject to changes during the week.

Coshocton Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bushel, white, No 1	85
WHEAT—Per Bushel, red, No2	78
CORN—	60
OATS—	10
RYE—	65
FLOUR—Per Barrel, XXX	5 85
Per Sack, XX	1 40
MEAL—Per Bushel	60
BRAN—Per hundred	80
SHORTS—	1 00
CORN and OATS CHOP—	1 55
PATENT FLOUR—per sack	1 65

Pittsburg Market.

Corrected especially for the Coshocton AGE by R. Beatty, Son & Co., 168 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa Wholesale Produce Commission House, established 1840, receive and sell all kinds Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits and Vegetables. Shippers and country dealers having seasonable produce, etc., for sale, are invited to consign or correspond.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, Choice, per bbl, 4 75a3 00 good, 1 75a2 50; medium, 1 50a2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 50a65c; Apple Jelly, 8a 7c per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy, 14a15c; "Gilt Edge," 14a 18c; Creamery, 20a22c; Choice Roll, 13a14c; Extra Choice Roll, 14a16c; Medium, 8a10c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 10a11c; do quarters, 6a7c; Peaches, halves, 26a28 4c peeled, 15a18c; pitted Cherries, 20a22c; Raspberries, 28a30c; Blackberries, 9a10c; per lb for all.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, per lb, 70a65c Mixed, 55a50c.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh, 16a17; pickled

HONEY.—York State 21 to 23; White Clove 20to22; Buckwheat 18a16.

ONIONS—Onion s 100 a125 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens 60 a65 c per pair for large; small chickens per pair 40a50; live turkeys per lb. 10a11c dressed chickens per lb 13a14c; dressed turkeys 16a18c dressed duck 12 18c.

POTATOES—Early rose, per bbl. 2 40a2 50 other varieties 2 35a2 40.

RAGS—Cotton, White, per lb, 2¾c; Cotton, Mixed, 2a2¼c; Woolen, 1-4a¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy per bushel, 1 50a1 60 Clover, 6 00a6 25, for small; 6 00a6 40 for large.

TALLOW—Country 7a7¼c; Beeswax 22a25c per lb.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter, 1 10a1 12; Medium, 1 08a1 00.

CORN—High mixed Shelled, 60a61; Yellow Shelled, 58a55; Ear Corn, 53a57.

OATS—38a39c for white, 35a36c for mixed

RYE—Choice, 65a68.

BARLEY—80a85 for Prime North-western Spring; 75a80 for Medium.

FLOUR—Fancy Patents, spring and winter 7 50a7 25; Fancy St. Louis, winter, 7 50a7 25 Fancy Family White Amber and Winter, 6 00 a6 25; Choice Family, choice red winter, 6 00a 5 75; XX. Family, medium winter, 5 50a5 75 XXX Bakers, Minnesota, 6 25a6 00; XX Bakers Wisconsin, 6 00a6 25; Cornmeal, 75a80c in paper. Oatmeal—medium brand—7 25a8 00 per bbl; Fancy, 7 75a8 00. Rye Flour, 4 50a4 25; buckwheat flour 3a3.

MILLFEED—White Middlings, 24 00a25 00 Coarse do, 21 00a22 00; Seconds, 1300a18 50;

HAY—Prime Timothy, baled, at 13 00a14 00 per ton. Prime New Loose, 15 00a16 00 Prarie 8.00a8 50.

East Liberty Live Stock Markets.

July 28, 1884.

If business hasn't improved at the East Liberty stock yards feeling has, which is akin to it: They say there is no improvement yet in the export demand, but the copious rains which have fallen over half a dozen degrees of latitude and the same of longitude, will give herbage a fresh start, and farmers being blessed with plenty of grass, will cease sending lean cattle and sheep to market, and these for some weeks have been the deadwood which killed demand and prices. By the end of another week a decided improvement is expected to be felt.

CATTLE—The supply of local cattle has been fair, composed principally of common grades Good fat butchers' cattle are in good demand at fair prices, but common are hard to sell They quote best 1500 to 1450 pounds, 5 00a5 50; fair, 1100 to 1200 pounds, 4 75a5 00; fair, 1100 to 1200 pounds, 4 00a4 50; stockers and feeders, 3 50 a5 00; fat cows and bulls, 3 00a4 00; common do. 1 50a2 50; calves, 5 50a6 25.

HOGS—Receipts light and market active for corn fed, but dull on grassers. Sales of Philadelphias at 5 75a5 85; best Yorkers, 5 65a5 75; fair do, 5 50a5 60; grassers, 4 85a5 35

SHEEP—Supply fair and trade very dull on common to fair grades, but good in demand at a shade stronger prices. Prime 100 to 110 pounds, 4 50a4 65; good, 85 to 90 pounds, 4 00a 4 25; common to fair, 70 to 80 pounds, 2 50a3 25; good fat spring lambs, 65 to 75 pounds, 4 50 a 5 00; common to fair, 48 to 50 pounds, 3 75a4 25.

An Egyptian Custom.

It is stated that the ancient Egyptians when they feasted always had a skeleton at the table with them. This was for the purpose of reminding them that even in the midst of mirth and revelry death was apt to come. Let him come when he will and he is unwelcome. The Egyptians sought to teach that all should prepare for the grim monster and be ready to follow him, let him call when he would. The lesson can well be remembered to-day. All should live prepared to die at any moment, and all should learn now while in the full enjoyment of wealth and its pleasures that Peruna is the greatest remedy in the world for the diseases to which flesh is heir. It can be procured at any drug store. Ask your druggist for Peruna, the great tonic.

PENSIONS! Every Soldier disabled in line of duty by wounds, disease or injury, entitled to pension. Thousands of pensioners entitled to increase under new laws. Pensions for widows, minor children, dependent mother or father, or minor brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers. Bounty still due many soldiers and heirs. Honorable discharges and arrears of pay and bounty procured where the charge of desertion is erroneous. Certificates of lost discharges obtained; send for blanks and instructions to STODDARD & CO., 415 G. St., Washington, D. C.

Cleveland and Hendricks!

—OR—

Blaine and Logan!

The great National Conventions have been held, and the Candidates are in the field.

You Can Pay Your Money and Take Your Choice!!!

And we want it distinctly understood that we are still in the race, the following is our PLATFORM by which we will be governed during administration:

As the Constitution declares that all men are created free and equal and are entitled to certain inaleinable rights therefore be it

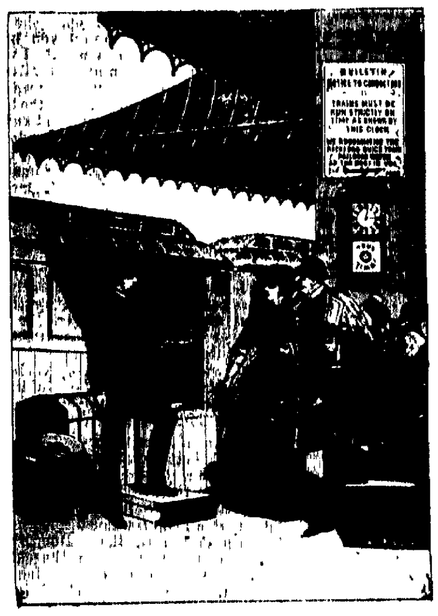
Resolved, That we treat all men alike in our business transactions without regard to race, color, age, politics, religion or creed.

Resolved, That cash will purchase any of our goods at the most reasonable prices and that a child can purchase as cheap as an adult if it can tell what it wants.

Resolved, That we will keep none but the best goods and sell at a small profit on all goods, thus making all goods bear an equal proportion of profit, so that the consumer may know that he is not paying an exhorbitant price for some goods and buying others at less than cost believing that by quick and large sales at a small profit we can make more money than by slow and small sales at large profit.

Resolved, That at all times we will keep the largest and most complete stock of men's, youth's and children's clothing and furnishing goods to be found in the county. All of which is respectfully submitted to the people of Coshocton and adjoining counties.

DAVE & IKE,



W. W. BOSTWICK

Has sold the

ROCKFORD WATCH

Ever since the Factory started, and says that has a better record than any other Watch made in the United States.

You can see a full stock at his place,

FORBES BLOCK, - Coshocton,

Good Reasons Why The

"Champion" Grain Drills Lead

First Because the Hoe is so arranged that it never bunches the Grain.

Second Because the Points are flat, preventing choking.

Third It can be used with or without the Fertilizer, and attach it at pleasure.

Fourth The Fertilizer distributes evenly.

Fifth Because it is the Cheapest.

Elliot & Askrens have a contract for the sale of the new Champion Grain Drill and Fertilizer, and Rotary Motion Corn Planter. The Ball Turn Top Sulky Plow, Chilled, Iron or Steel, surpasses anything of its class. We ask for it a trial.

Go to Elliott & Askrens', First Door East of Forbes Block, Main Street, Coshocton, O., for

Straw and Stock Cutters, Plows, Harrows, Road Scrapers, Corn SHellers, Cider Mills, Fruit Dryers,

and Farm Implements. The best assortment of Phosphate and Pure Ground Bone Fertilizers,

ELLIOTT & ASKRENS.

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